

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AFRICAN GEOMETRIDAE.

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE

Derambila Walk.

Derambila Walk., *List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1630 (1862).

Chionoptyx Snell., *Tijd. Ent.* xvi. 72 (1873).

Rambara Moore, *Lep. Ceyl.* iii. 458 (1887).

Corium Prout, *Gen. Ins.* 104, p. 75 (1910).

I find the venational differences on which I founded my genus *Corium* are not perfectly constant, and the name must sink in the synonymy of *Derambila*, although the venation will usually be helpful in determining the species. Even in the *puella* group, SC¹ oftener arises from the cell than from the stalk of the other subcostals. I have not yet found among the Indo-Australian species of *Derambila* a single exception to the given venation (SC¹ running into C), but in the African *D. synecdema* Prout I have one example in which SC¹ again separates from C near the costal margin, while on the other hand I have before me a *D. iridoptera* (Prout, *Nor. Zool.* xx. 394, as *Corium*) in which they remain coincident. Moreover, a specimen from Uganda which Warren has labelled *punctisignata* Walk., and which (pending fresh study of Walker's type) I am inclined to accept as a large form thereof, has the *Corium* venation, as has also the closely allied *hyperphyes* (Prout, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) viii. 704, as *Corium*).

1. *Derambila delostigma* sp. nov.

♂, 26–30 mm. Head mostly white, palpus marked with brown at ends of joints. Antennal ciliation very short. Thorax white. Abdomen long and slender; white, with large light-brown dorsal spots. Hindtibia moderately dilated, with light-brown hair-pencil.

Forewing with apex acute and slightly produced; SC¹ from cell, anastomosing with C and with SC³⁺⁴; pure white, costal edge light ochreous brown, a rather strong irroration of the same extending to SC; lines light ochreous brown, formed of spots on veins and folds; antemedian series small, forming a curve from SC at one-third to SM² before one-third, the spot on SC mixed with black scales; postmedian series larger, from SC⁴ at 2 mm. from apex, rather nearer termen at SC⁵, R¹ and R³, slightly receding at R² and M¹, forming a strong proximal curve behind, falling vertically on hindmargin before two-thirds; a strong black discal dot; small black terminal dots between the veins.—*Hindwing* with costa concolorous; first line wanting; cell-spot larger, subtriangular; postmedian spots rather smaller than on forewing, similarly arranged.

Underside white with small black cell-dots.

Mlanje, Nyassaland, March–May 1913 (S. A. Neave). Type in coll. Rothschild,* others in coll. Brit. Mus. A worn example from Parumbira, Lake Nyassa, November 6, 1893 (Dr. Ansorge) in coll. Rothschild.

* = Tring Museum throughout this article.

The rather strong anastomosis of SC^1 with SC^{3-4} (quite exceptional in material heretofore studied in this genus) is constant in the ten examples known to me.

2. *Derambila jacksoni* sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Face ochreous-white. Palpus white, first and second joints with brown spot at end. Vertex white. Collar with one or two blackish spots. Thorax and abdomen white, the latter with a row of blackish dorsal spots.

Wings rather narrow.—*Forewing* with SC^1 anastomosing with C: strongly iridescent; white, costal margin as far as SC mixed with light brown; lines light brown, formed of vein-dots; antemedian from SC at about two-fifths, oblique inwards, the dot on M placed at origin of M^2 , that on SM^2 at about one-third of the wing-length, preceded nearer base by one or two other vague brown dots on SM^2 ; postmedian nearly as in the preceding species, the dots not quite so large, the curves not quite so strong; a further series of spots, confluent into a line (narrow bar), at 1 mm. from termen; discal black dot minute, terminals proportionally rather large, conspicuous.—*Hindwing* the same, except costa and first line.

Underside white, with weak discal dots.

Nairobi, British East Africa, August 1905 (F. J. Jackson). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Distinguished from the preceding by its rather narrower wings, forewing with SC^1 not anastomosing with SC^2 , by its minute discal dots, rather less ochreous markings, absence of black antemedian dot on SC^1 , smaller but much darker abdominal spots, etc.

SUBFAMILY HEMITHEINAE

3. *Victoria triplaga* sp. nov.

♀, 39 mm. Face and vertex reddish. Palpus reddish, paler beneath. Antenna without tuft at base; strongly bipectinate; reddish. Abdomen dorsally purplish brown, with a whiter admixture, particularly in the crests.

Forewing with termen not markedly crenate, the bend at R^3 not strong; green with purplish markings: a large, circular, somewhat paler centred discal spot; a small spot at two-fifths hindmargin; two dark-edged spots at termen, namely a large one between SC^5 and R^3 and obliquely crossing SC^5 close to termen, a smaller from M^2 to torus.—*Hindwing* with termen only slightly prominent at R^1 and R^3 ; concolorous with forewing and with the same markings, but with the spot on hind-(inner-) margin much more elongate, the anterior terminal much smaller, reaching from R^1 to midway between R^2 and R^3 .

Underside similarly but more weakly marked.

Mhonda, Nguru, German East Africa. Type in coll. Rothschild.

As both hindlegs are lost, the generic position is not absolutely certain; if it prove to lack the proximal spurs it should be regarded as a *Cheroscelis* with obsolete tongue. The coloration is that of *C. palliata* ab. *ustipennis* Warr., but it cannot possibly be confused with any form of that variable species. The antenna is pectinated to nearly two-thirds of its length (in *palliata* to scarcely beyond one-half), and the branches are longer than in even the male of *palliata*; the hindwing has the costa relatively longer, the inner margin relatively shorter; the cell-spots are smaller and the number and position of the dark blotches are quite distinctive.

4. *Comibaena rhodolopha* sp. nov.

♀, 34 mm. Face green. Palpus long (over two-and-a-half times diameter of eye), white, strongly spotted with crimson. Antenna serrate, the shaft white, dotted with crimson. Thorax green above, white beneath. Legs white, femora with purple-brown spots, foretibia dotted with red, its tuft red. Abdomen red above, spotted with green on first segments, white beneath; white dorsal spots on first to fourth abdominal segments. Wings rather bright green, but more irrorated with whitish than in *esmeralda* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* v. 15).

Forewing with SC^1 free, SC^2 arising a little before SC^3 , R^1 scarcely stalked, DC gently curved, R^2 scarcely before middle, M^1 almost connate with R^3 ; costal margin white, at apex crimson for about 1 mm.; no lines; discal dot large, crimson, with some blackish scales in the middle; terminal line thick, crimson, interrupted by white dots at vein-ends and very finely and interruptedly white-edged on extreme termen; fringe white, mixed with crimson (defective).—*Hindwing* similar, except costa, the cell-mark vaguely prolonged nearly to anterior end of DC^2 .

Underside similar but paler.

Selnkwe, S. Rhodesia, March 1912 (F. W. Short). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Near *esmeralda* Warr., abdomen with white spots, foretibial tuft red (in *esmeralda* fuscous), green ground-colour less smooth, discal spots larger. Can scarcely be a remarkable form of the variable *leucospilota* Walk., with the lines entirely obsolete, etc.

5. *Metacineta semialbifrons* sp. nov.

♂, 25 mm. Face red in upper half, white in lower. Palpus red above, white beneath. Vertex white; occiput green. Thorax above green. Abdomen on segments 2–6 each with a slightly raised white dorsal spot, partly surrounded with red, on segment 1, with a small posterior red mark, edged with black on each side, on segments 7–8 each with a very small red spot.

Forewing with termen slightly less convex than in the other species; bright green, with the usual whitish strigulation; a moderate red discal dot; a red terminal line, swelling slightly between the veins and here with minute, inconspicuous whitish dots; fringe pinkish white, with red spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen scarcely at all bent at R^3 ; like forewing.

Both wings beneath whitish green, without markings; slight suggestions of the terminal line and fringe-spots of upperside.

French Congo: Fort Crampel. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Nearest *cernicoma* Prout, but smaller, more strongly strigulated, etc., and especially distinguished by the particoloured face.

6. *Cheroscelis palliata* (Warr.)

Rhomborista palliata Warr., *Nor. Zool.* v. 16 (1898); viii. 206 (1901).

Rhomborista ustipennis Warr., *Nor. Zool.* v. 236 (1898).

Warren's type of *palliata* is a ♂, not "♀" as published, and the variation is neither sexual nor (apparently) seasonal; both colour-forms occur also in the ♀ and either with restricted or extended inner-marginal patch on hindwing. Of 3 ♀♀ from Degama (Niger) in coll. Rothschild, one (dated May 7, 1902) is of the *palliata* form, the other two (February 3 and April 29) of the ab, *ustipennis*.

7. *Bathycolpodes holochroa* sp. nov.

♀, 37 mm. Face blackish. Palpus, vertex and antenna mixed rufous and blackish. Thorax above green. Abdomen pale brownish, with rufous dorsal admixture, tending to form spots on the first segments.

Forewing with termen strongly excised between apex and R^3 ; uniform green, about as in *Omphax plantaria* Guen., only the costal margin reddish-brown with coarse dark irroration or strigulation; a red-brown terminal line, this colour extending on to the fringe posteriorly; fringe pale ochreous, with dark spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with costal margin rather broadly whitish straw-colour, otherwise like forewing.

Both wings beneath infuscated, leaving only a pale (whitish straw-coloured) submarginal band, that of forewing tapering strongly to costa, that of hindwing slightly tapering posteriorly.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., October—November 1910, 2 ♀♀ in coll. Rothschild.

8. *Prasinocyma nigrimacula* sp. nov.

♂, 30 mm. Face dull red. Palpus little longer than diameter of eye, third joint quite short; reddish above, whitish beneath. Vertex green, narrowly white in front. Antennal pectinations moderately long. Body dorsally green, becoming whitish towards anus; some fuscous dots on abdomen.

Forewing broad, shaped about as in *dohertyi* Warr.; SC^1 anastomosing with C , R^1 not or scarcely stalked, M^1 connate with R^3 ; green, nearly as in *vermicularia* Guen. (very slightly deeper), similarly strigulated, costal edge very narrowly ochreous; discal dot black; a small black spot on hindmargin at about three-fifths; inconspicuous dark green dots at vein-ends; fringe green.—*Hindwing* with termen very slightly bent at R^3 ; SC^2 and M^1 both moderately stalked; like forewing but without hindmarginal spot and ochreous costa.

Underside whitish green, costa of forewing narrowly ochreous, discal dots slightly showing through, dots at vein-ends black.

Entebbe, Uganda, February 1902 (Capt. Rattray). Type in coll. Rothschild. Also one from Nairobi (F. J. Jackson). Both have lost hindlegs.

9. *Prasinocyma gemmatimargo* sp. nov.

♂, 29 mm. Face dull reddish. Palpus with third joint quite short; reddish above, pale beneath. Vertex and antennal shaft white; pectinations rather long. Thorax and abdomen green above, white beneath. Femora and tibiae reddish; Hindtibia in ♂ with strong white hair-pencil and short terminal process; hindtarsus short.

Wings shaped about as in *congrua* Walk.; blue-green with sparse white dots and small strigulae.—*Forewing* with costal edge ochreous; a small white spot on hindmargin at nearly three-fifths; a conspicuous row of white vein-dots at termen; fringe green proximally, grey distally.—*Hindwing* without the ochreous costa and white hindmarginal spot; terminal dots only well-developed from R^2 to tornus.

Underside whitish green, unmarked; costal margin of forewing ochreous, more broadly and suffusedly at base.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., April—May 1911. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

I believe I have seen other examples from the Cameroons and Nigeria, but generally in poor condition. The conspicuous white terminal dots are distinctive. In *albisticta* Warr. they are more elongate and are dark-edged proximally; *hadrata* Feld. is less strigulated, the hindwing more angled, the fringe with red-brown spots; both have long third joint of palpus. In *tandi* B.-Baker (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) xi. 570) the white spots—not mentioned in the description—are at the base of the fringes, and it lacks the white hindmarginal spot of the forewing.

10. *Prasinocyma triflifimbria* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 35 mm. Face dull red. Palpus in both sexes with third joint relatively short; red above, white beneath. Vertex green, between the antennae white. Antenna in ♂ with rather long, close pectinations, decreasing rather rapidly in length, ceasing at about the thirty-second joint, a longish apical part merely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen green above, whitish beneath; foreleg mostly red on upper and inner sides (hindlegs in ♂ lost).

Forewing broad, apex moderate, termen curved; SC¹ free, R¹ very shortly stalked, M¹ just separate; green, about as in *vermicularia* Guen., the white irroration and strigulation scarcely so strong; costal edge narrowly ochreous; a black discal dot; a small white spot on middle of hindmargin, accompanied distally by a few dark scales; fringe proximally green, in middle white, distally reddish grey.—*Hindwing* ample, inner margin long, hindmargin more strongly angled at R³ than in most of the genus (resembling *Thalassodes*); C¹ shortly approximated to SC near base, DC² oblique, DC³ somewhat curved, M¹ very shortly stalked; concolorous with forewing; a black discal dot; fringe as on forewing.

Underside paler, unmarked.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911. Type and paratype in coll. L. B. Prout.

Differs from *congrua* Walk. in the shorter palpus and the tricoloured fringes. The only *Prasinocyma* known to me which shares with it this coloration of the fringe is the East African *pupillata* Warr., of which it is not absolutely impossible it may be a local race in spite of its red face, less acute apex, and lack of the pale circumscription to the discal dots.

11. *Prasinocyma rugistrigula* ab. *albinotata* nov.

Differs from name-typical *rugistrigula* Prout (*Gen. Ins.* 129. p. 157) in having the blackish discal marks entirely obsolete or reduced to minute specks, and in developing a white spot at the middle of the hindmargin of forewing.

Bibianaha, 70 miles N.W. of Dimkwa, Gold Coast, 700 ft., October 20, 1909, ♂ type, November 19, 1910, ♀ (H. G. F. Spurrell), in coll. Brit. Mus.; Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, ♂ in coll. L. B. Prout; Bopoto, Upper Congo (Rev. Kenred Smith), ♂ in coll. Rothschild.

Of name-typical *rugistrigula* I know only, besides the type from Coomassie, a ♂ in coll. Rothschild from Wassaw district, forty-five miles inland from Sekondi, Gold Coast, so that the new form would appear to be by far the more widely distributed. I suspect the two will prove to be racially distinct, but the occurrence of both in the Gold Coast and my lack of extensive material and of topographical information render it precarious so to treat them.

12. *Prasinocyma oculata* sp. nov.

♂, 38 mm. Face green. Palpus with third joint long; reddish brown above, white beneath. Vertex green. Antennal shaft white proximally (one-third or less), reddish distally; pectinations of moderate length. Thorax and abdomen blue-green dorsally, white ventrally and anally; foreleg red above and on inner side; middle and hindlegs largely duller and paler reddish; hindtibia dilated, with short terminal process and rather strong white hair-pencil.

Forewing of moderate width, apex less acute than in *pupillata* Warr., not at all produced; termen oblique, slightly curved; SC¹ free, R¹ just stalked, M¹ about connate; light blue-green, not very opaquely scaled, covered with fine white irroration and strigulation; costal edge very narrowly ochreous, discal spot rather large, red, very finely and somewhat incompletely white-ringed and in its centre overlaid with black; fringe concolorous, only with feeble suggestions of paler spots.—*Hindwing* with termen rather strongly bent at R², faintly waved in posterior half; DC² as oblique as in *Thalassodes*, DC³ less so, M¹ well stalked; coloured and marked like forewing.

Under-surface paler, the costal margin of forewing rather brighter, more reddish ochreous; discal marks faintly showing through.

Daro Forest, Toro, Uganda, 4000—4500 ft., October 26, 1911 (S. A. Neave). Type in coll. Brit. Mus. A ♀ from Kumasi, W. Africa (J. D. G. Saunders), also in coll. Brit. Mus., is possibly referable here, agreeing except in having the face reddish, mixed with green, the wings broader, with rather more rounded termen, the white strigulation less developed, a small white spot on middle of hindmargin of forewing. The third joint of the palpus—as would be expected in the ♀ of this species—is extremely long.

Very like *pupillata* Warr., from British East Africa, but differing in much longer palpus, less acute apex, much bluer-green colour, and absence of a white line in fringe.

13. *Prasinocyma centralis* sp. nov.

♀, 31–34 mm. Still closer to *pupillata* Warr., agreeing in the abbreviated third joint of palpus, but showing sufficient differences to prevent its being treated as a subspecies. Face dull red, very narrowly white below.

Forewing with costa somewhat more arched, apex less acute, termen much more curved; slightly bluer green (though much less so than in *oculata*), the dark distal edging of the white hindmarginal spot better developed; fringe green, only slightly paler distally.—*Hindwing* with apex more rounded, termen less straight anteriorly and posteriorly to the bend at R²; fringe as on forewing.

Ruwenzori, 6000 ft., February 24, 1906 (type), January 13, 1906 (paratype); Entebbe, Uganda, 1905, 1 ♀ (E. A. Minchin); all in coll. Brit. Mus.

14. *Prasinocyma niveisticta adornata* subsp. nov.

Differs from name-typical *niveisticta* Prout (*Gen. Ins.* 129, p. 156) in having both tornal blotches considerably enlarged (about as in *Comibaena pustulata* Hfn.), and in addition on the hindwing an apical blotch, rather larger than the tornal ones, and a dark discal dot.

Ashanti (Mrs. D. Houston). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Possibly a separate species, as the cells are rather shorter, DC more oblique, R¹ of forewing stalked, M¹ of forewing shortly, of hindwing longer stalked.

Gelasmodes gen. nov.

Face smooth. Palpus rather long and slender, with appressed scales; third joint in ♂ moderate, in ♀ rather long. Tongue developed. Antenna in both sexes bipectinate nearly to apex with long branches. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia in ♂ not dilated, in both sexes with all spurs. Abdomen scarcely crested. Frenulum in ♂ developed, from before a moderate basal expansion; in ♀ wanting. Forewing with costa gently arched, apex moderate, termen slightly curved, oblique, tornus moderate; cell less than one-half, DC^3 curved, becoming rather strongly oblique; SC^1 shortly stalked, arising just before R^1 , anastomosing at a point or moderately with C, SC^2 before SC^5 , R^2 from well before middle of DC, M^1 connate or separate. Hindwing shaped about as in *Thalassodes*, the angle at R^3 well developed; cell rather short, DC rather strongly oblique; C approximated to SC rather shortly near base (sometimes with anastomosis at a point), then rapidly diverging; SC^2 stalked, R^2 normal, M^1 connate or closely approximated.

Type of the genus: *Gelasmodes fasciata* (Warr.) = *Leucoglyphica fasciata* Warr.

I have now seen, in addition to Warren's type, both sexes from Abanga River (Gaboon), Bitye, Ja River (Cameroons) and Aburi (Gold Coast). Distinct from *Thalassodes* in the strongly pectinate ♀ antenna, subcostal venation of forewing and non-stalking of M^1 of hindwing.

15. Chlorodrepana allevata sp. nov.

♂, 32 mm. Face deep red. Vertex and antenna pale, mixed with reddish. Thorax and abdomen whitish ochreous, the latter with a tinge of red dorsally, the crests small, white.

Forewing rather deep, bright opaque green, costal and distal margins narrowly whitish ochreous, the former with the extreme edge red, a reddish admixture from base to beyond one-half and a few fuscous dots, the latter with a fine red terminal line; fringe whitish ochreous, with a purple-red dividing-line.—Hindwing with ground-colour, termen and fringe as on forewing, the costal margin broadly whitish ochreous, to the same extent as the salmon-colour of *C. cryptochroma* Prout (Nov. Zool. xx. 417).

Underside very much paler, the hindwing uniform, the forewing with costal border ochreous, in proximal part mixed with red; both wings with fringe nearly as above.

Entebbe, Uganda, November 1902. Type in coll. Rothschild.

A very distinct species, the distal borders more than twice as narrow as in *angustimargo*, costal area of hindwing whiter, underside quite different. Forewing with SC^1 anastomosing rather strongly with C, R^1 separate; both wings with DC^3 curved, becoming extremely oblique, R^2 arising quite near R^1 , M^1 well separate. A manifest link between *Chlorodrepana* and *Omphax*.

16. Metallochlora melanopsis sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 36–37 mm. Face black, with a few red scales. Palpus blackish above, reddish on side, pale beneath. Antennal ciliation, even in the ♂, minute. Vertex and upperside of thorax and abdomen green; abdominal crests rather glossy, mixed brown and black. Legs tinged in places with rufous.

Wings shaped almost as in *Antharmostes interalbicans* Warr. (tail of hindwing

scarcely so long), nearly of the same green, only slightly deeper or more bluish.—*Forewing* with costal edge narrowly ochreous, slightly dark-dotted; antemedian line white, obsolete in anterior half, forming a white spot on M at one-third the wing-length, fine and excurved between M and SM¹, thick and slightly oblique outward from SM² to hindmargin scarcely before middle; postmedian broken into ill-defined white vein-dots, that on R¹ 5 mm. from termen, that on M² 3 mm. or less from termen, that at SM² close to tornus, prolonged to hindmargin; a fine red-brown terminal line, scarcely interrupted at the veins; fringe ochreous-whitish, with brown spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* without first line.

Underside whitish green, palest at hindmargin of forewing and on hindwing; costal and distal margins and fringes as above.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., October–November, 1910 (♂, type), September–November, 1911 (♀, paratype). Both in coll. Rothschild.

Large and deeply coloured for the genus.

17. *Metallochloa* (?) *grisea* sp. nov.

♀, 23 mm. Face red. Palpus red above, whitish beneath. Crown olivaceous, narrowly whitish between antennae. Antennal shaft whitish proximally, red distally. Thorax and 1st segment of abdomen dorsally olivaceous; 2nd and 3rd segments of abdomen dorsally orange, with a few reddish dots on sides, the 3rd segment also marked with red beside the base of the crest, posterior segments light greyish olive; 2nd and 4th segments with strong but not metallic crests, slightly paler than the surfaces on which they stand. Foreleg red on upper and inner sides. (Other legs lost.)

Forewing grey, at base tinged with green, costal edge orange ochreous dotted with black; no differentiated discal spot; both lines white, mostly broken up into vein-dots, the postmedian continuous from before M² to hindmargin; accompanied on their approximated sides by narrow olive-green shades; antemedian line irregular, best marked in posterior part, bending outwards on fold and inwards on SM², the green band which accompanies it reaching the discocellulars; postmedian from three-fourths costa, somewhat incurved between the radials and between M² and SM², then excurved, reaching hindmargin close to tornus; termen with white dots at the vein-ends, the posterior two or three elongate; fringe grey, narrowly olive-green at base.—*Hindwing* shaped as in typical *Hemithea*: coloured like forewing, except the costa; inner margin narrowly green for some distance from base; antemedian line replaced by an elongate green cell-mark, postmedian corresponding to that of forewing.

Under-surface dirty white, forewing slightly tinged with ochreous in cell and costal region, costal edge deeper ochreous, dotted with black.

Congella, Durban, September 4, 1905 (G. F. Leigh). Type in coll. Rothschild.

In the absence of the hindleg the exact position is conjectural, but it is apparently very close to *M. glacialis* Btlr., from Madagascar; abdomen and crests quite differently coloured, postmedian line of forewing running nearer tornus, tail of hindwing stronger.

18. *Neromia impostura* sp. nov.

♂, 27 mm. Curiously similar to *Lophostola atridisca* Warr., the antenna and some other points of structure enhancing the similarity, yet the frenulum, venation

and absence of definite crests refer it to *Neromia*. Palpus still shorter than in the species named, reddish-ochreous (not whitish) beneath. Abdomen dorsally mixed with black on the segments which bear the crests in *atridisca*.

Wings slightly bluish green. Forewing rather more pointed, hindwing less elongate, discal dots much smaller, postmedian line somewhat more visible between the veins (lunulate-dentate), terminal line and fringe almost as in *L. annuligera* Swinh., the former brown, the latter white, spotted with brown at vein-ends.

Congella, Durban, November 18, 1904 (G. F. Leigh). Type in coll. Rothschild. Umkomaas, January 27, 1914, a ♂ in coll. A. J. T. Janse.

Very distinct in coloration, etc., from all other *Neromia*.

19. *Neromia clavicornis* sp. nov.

♂, 29–33 mm.; ♀, 38 mm. Superficially like *rubripunctilla* Prout, but larger, rather bluer green, more strongly irrorated with whitish, the red discal dots rather less minute, foreleg more strongly red; quite distinct in the ♂ antenna. Structurally like *phoenicosticta* Prout, forewing with apex slightly more pointed, the termen being straighter and rather more oblique, postmedian line rather thicker, not crenulate, further (4–4.5 mm.) from termen, discal spots much smaller. The variation is also as in *phoenicosticta*—SC¹ of forewing free or anastomosing with C, R¹ of forewing and M¹ of both wings short-stalked or just separate, dorsal ridge of abdomen and tips of fringe sometimes (1 ♂) crimson, sometimes (1 ♂, 1 ♀) whitish.

Selukwe, S. Rhodesia, August 1913, 2 ♂♂ (type and another), April 1913, 1 ♀, all collected by F. W. Short and presented to my collection.

I have long hesitated whether this might be a constant aberration or form of *phoenicosticta*, and even now do not think the possibility absolutely precluded, though the ♀ palpus seems to have slightly longer third joint; the difference of wing-shape is quite appreciable, and I have seen no intermediates. In both, the antenna is **reddish** rather than (as given in the description of *phoenicosticta*) “ochreous”; in *phoenicosticta*, so far as I yet know it (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀), the colour-difference in dorsal ridge and fringe is sexual.

20. *Lathochlora perversa* sp. nov.

♀, 20–26 mm. Face dull olivaceous, somewhat mixed with reddish above. Palpus rather short and slender, second joint smooth, third joint small; tongue developed; antenna pubescent; vertex pale greenish; thorax and base of abdomen concolorous with wings; abdomen dorsally with dull red spots on segments 2–4, slightly mixed with fuscous at the posterior extremities of the segments.

Forewing with termen not prominent at R³; M¹ well stalked; grey-green; costal edge dull ochreous, spotted and strigulated with black; a large discal spot and two lines ochreous, probably discoloured from green, chiefly indicated by spots on the veins and the antemedian at posterior margin; postmedian from two-thirds costa, strongly incurved between radials and again between M¹ and SM²; terminal line not darkened, slight indications of pale dots at vein-ends; fringe concolorous proximally, less green distally.—*Hindwing* with pronounced angle at R³ but not at R¹, only the slightest suggestion of sinuosity between; discal spot, postmedian line, termen and fringe as on forewing.

Under-surface dirty whitish, least pure in basal and costal region of forewing, costal edge of forewing nearly as above, the black marking somewhat reduced.

Bondonkon, Ivory Coast, February 22, 1903 (H. Pemberton). Type in coll. Rothschild. A second ♀ (much larger, badly worn, identity therefore not absolutely certain), from Mpanga Forest, Toro, Uganda, 4800 ft., November 16, 1911 (S. A. Neave), in coll. Brit. Mus.

Superficially bears a remarkable resemblance to some of the less iridescent *Iodis* species or to the neotropical *Chloropteryx*—particularly *C. hemithearia* Warr.—or most of all to *Metallochloa grisea*, described above. The venation is that of *Lathochloa*, the shape different, the third joint of the palpus shorter. The ♂♂ are still unknown both of typical *Lathochloa* (*inornata* Warr.) and of *perversa*.

21. *Heterorachis fuscoterminalata* sp. nov.

♀, 31 mm. Face deep red. Palpus reddish, pale beneath and on inner side. Vertex and antennal shaft white; pectinations short. Occiput green. Thorax green above, white beneath. Foreleg red above and on inner side. Abdomen above green at base, then whitish with dense red-brown dusting; crests concolorous, not strong.

Forewing with apex acute; M¹ well separate from R³; green, as in *Heterorachis simplex* Warr.,* the costal edge very narrowly white; a very slender but uninterrupted fuscous terminal line; fringe white, with small fuscous basal dots at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* with termen very faintly waved; SC² only very shortly stalked, M¹ widely separate; as forewing.

Underside paler green, otherwise as above.

Congella, Durban (G. F. Leigh). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Certainly related to *simplex*, but smaller, costa of forewing straighter towards apex, apex sharper, hindwing less regularly rounded, abdomen, termen and fringe different.

22. *Heterorachis dichorda* sp. nov.

♂, 32 mm. Face brownish, pale below. Vertex and antennal shaft whitish; occiput green. Thorax green above, whitish beneath. Femora and tibiae mostly red-brown; tarsi pale. Abdomen dorsally pale ochreous, somewhat mixed with fuscous; glossy red-brown crests on the second and third and a smaller one on the fourth segment.

Forewing with SC¹ free, M¹ well separate from R³; opaque green, as in *Omphax*, costal margin whitish, the extreme edge narrowly ochreous; two distinct, straight, whitish-ochreous lines, the antemedian from one-third hindmargin, not quite reaching the whitish costal shade, postmedian nearly 5 mm. from and almost parallel with termen, becoming slender anteriorly; fringe pale ochreous, narrowly greenish basally.—*Hindwing* with termen smooth, well rounded; DC³ and M¹ as in *Omphax*; concolorous with forewing; a single straight line from costa at well beyond one-half to inner margin at about three-fourths.

Underside whitish green, costal margin of forewing whitish ochreous, both wings with whitish postmedian faintly showing through.

Mbale, German East Africa, 2 ♂♂ in coll. L. B. Prout.

Since preparing the above description I have found in coll. Rothschild a pair

* *Hemistola haploa* Prout, *Gen. Ins.* 129, p. 227. In the type ♂ the frenulum was entirely concealed, and I left the species in the genus to which Warren assigned it, pending further study; and changed the name to avoid homonymy. I have now seen other males and find the frenulum present; my *simplicissima* (*l.c.*, p. 228) will probably sink.

from Mt. Elgon, Uganda, the ♀ much larger. *H. prouti* B.-Baker (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) xi. 571) shows similar size-variation, and is not unlike *dichorda* in shape and markings, but very much paler, the abdominal crests white, rather slight, forming an almost continuous ridge, recalling that of some *Neromia* species, M¹ stalked, etc.

23. *Heterorachis* (?) *carpenteri* sp. nov.

♀, 20-24 mm. Marvellously like a miniature *H. lunatimargo* Prout, but with third joint of palpus long.

Forewing appears slightly narrower, the distal margin curving rather more strongly in middle so as to become more oblique posteriorly. The brown line which proximally bounds the ornate border is on both wings more strongly crenulate, being curved or almost angled inwards on the veins and outwards between; the dark terminal spots opposite its inward projections are rather more marked (in the Lagos specimen partly black).

Intoboka (Fort Stanley), Bagalla Island, 0-25 ft., Sesse Archipelago, Victoria Nyanza, larva, forest edge, spun September 14, emerged October 1, 1912 (Dr. D. G. Hale Carpenter), type in coll. Oxford Mus.; Lagos, July 30, 1906 (G. L. Boag), 1 ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus.

24. *Celidomphax prolongata* sp. nov.

♂, 31 mm. Face pale green, a band on upper part, together with vertex and proximal part of antennal shaft, deep maroon brown. Thorax and first abdominal segment green above, the rest of the body ochreous, crests of the second and third segments blackish, that of the fourth less dark, redder. Legs (especially the tibiae) marked with dark red-brown.

Forewing with costal and distal margins relatively rather long, the latter scarcely convex; SC¹ free, R¹ free; smoothly scaled, bright green, with slight white strigulation; costal margin ochreous, deeper at extreme edge, basally deep maroon-brown; a few reddish-fuscon scales near tornus, a slight indication of a small reddish-fuscon spot near termen between R¹ and R²; fringe pale ochreous proximally, more reddish distally, especially opposite the anterior veins, where ill-defined reddish spots are formed.—*Hindwing* with termen and inner margin relatively long, the former bent at R³ (shape of genus *Thalassodes*); concolorous with forewing, except costally; the reddish-fuscon spot between R¹ and R² slightly better expressed, the tornal obsolete.

Underside whitish green.

Kojokaji, Lado Enclave, June 1912. Type in coll. Rothschild.

Distinguished from the other species especially by its shape.

25. *Lasiochlora bicolor maculosa* subsp. nov.

Differs from name-typical *bicolor* Th.-Mieg, from Durban, in having the postmedian row of minute dark dots of forewing enlarged into spots on the radial and median veins, those on R³ and M¹ the largest, containing some pale scales; hindwing without discal dot. Further distinctions, which perhaps betoken a separate species, are that the row of spots is rather more obliquely placed than the dots of *bicolor bicolor*, and that R² of both wings is much less approximated at its origin to R¹, R¹ of forewing close to SC²⁻⁵.

Nairobi to Mt. Kenya. Type ♀ in coll. Rothschild.

26. *Euchloris undulilinea* (Warr.)

Eucrostes undulilinea Warr., *Nor. Zool.* xii. 384 (1905).

Comostolopsis (?) *undulilinea* Prout, *Gen. Ins.* 129, p. 238 (1912).

This distinct and pretty little species—of which, in addition to Warren's type, I have now seen a second example from Aburi, Gold Coast, is certainly a derivative of *Comibaena* with the ♂ frenulum obsolete—i.e. taxonomically a *Euchloris*, though some minor differences in structure and its geographical isolation suggest that it is rather a collateral development. The palpus and foreleg unmistakably reveal its relationship.

27. *Acollesis mimetica* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 29–34 mm. Face pale green. Palpus pale green, marked with red on outer side. Vertex and antenna white. Occiput pale green. Thorax and abdomen pale green above, white beneath.

Forewing with costa more arched than in the type species; SC¹ connected by short bar with C, well separate from SC²; R¹ not stalked with subcostals; colour and markings of *Collesis mimica* Warr., the postmedian line rather farther from termen (3–3.5 mm. at hindmargin), almost entirely obsolete anteriorly to R¹.—*Hindwing* also as in *C. mimica*, the line crossing the middle of the wing (in *mimica* rather beyond).

Underside whitish green, with the postmedian line faintly discernible; costal margin of forewing slightly greener.

Mount Mlanje, Nyassaland, February 17 (type), March 18, November 19 and 29, 1913 (S. A. Neave), all in coll. Brit. Mus.

Marvellously like *Collesis mimica* (which occurred in the same locality in January and April 1913), except in venation. From *A. terminata* Prout it differs in its green face, absence of olivaceous terminal line, non-anastomosis of SC¹ of the forewing with C, non-stalking of R¹ and rather less extreme position of R².

28. *Acollesis umbrata densisquamata* subsp. nov.

♂, 32–36 mm. Both wings more densely and evenly scaled with grey-greenish than in name-typical *umbrata*, recalling the scaling of *Nothoterpnæ*; the white postmedian line of both wings rather more slender, not accompanied proximally by a green line or band; a strongly excurved whitish antemedian line faintly traceable on the forewing; discal dots slightly enlarged.

Caiala, Bihe, Angola, 2 ♂ ♂, December 1904 (Dr. Ansorge).

As I have only seen one example (the type) of name-typical *umbrata*, and that is rather worn, it is possible that *densisquamata* may prove to be a mere aberration.

Ctenobertha gen. nov.

Akin to *Berta* Walk., differing as follows: Antenna in ♂ bipectinate nearly to apex, in ♀ also strongly bipectinate.* Forewing with base of SC¹ obsolete, leaving it to arise out of C and anastomose strongly with SC², which arises just before SC³. Hindwing not excised between radials, the tail at R³ not very long; M¹ connate with R³. Discocellulars of both wings only slightly indicating the *Berta* form. The palpus is not extremely long in either sex, though, as usual, with third joint longer in the ♀. The hindlegs are lost in the only known ♂.

* Broken in the only known example.

Other ARTHROPODA.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Æpus Robinii</i> , <i>Lab.</i> J. | Larvæ of Diptera. G. |
| <i>Oechthebius Lejolisi</i> , <i>Leach.</i> J. | <i>Ammonothea longipes</i> , <i>Hodg.</i> J., G., |
| <i>Philhydrus melanocephalus</i> , <i>Oliv.</i> G. | S. |
| <i>Æpophilus Bonnairei</i> , <i>Sign.</i> J., S. | <i>Pycnogonum littorale</i> , <i>Ström.</i> J., G. |
| <i>Corixa</i> , sp. G. | <i>Halacarus</i> , sp. ? |

MOLLUSCA *.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Doris flammea</i> , <i>Ald. & Hanc.</i> J., G. | <i>Triopa claviger</i> , <i>Müll.</i> J., G. |
| — <i>tuberculata</i> , <i>Ald. & Hanc.</i> J., G., S. | <i>Pleurobranchus membranaceus</i> , <i>Mont.</i> J., G., H. |
| — <i>Johnstoni</i> , <i>Ald. & Hanc.</i> J., G. | <i>Eledone cirrhosa</i> , <i>Lam.</i> H. |
| <i>Eolis Cuvieri</i> , <i>Lam.</i> J., G. | <i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i> , <i>Lam.</i> H. |

CHORDATA.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Balanoglossus sarniensis</i> , <i>Köhl.</i> H. | <i>Amphioxus lanceolatus</i> , <i>Yarr.</i> H. |
|---|--|

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1.* *Balanoglossus sarniensis*, drawn from three fragments forming a complete individual, preserved in spirits.
Fig. 2. *Æpophilus Bonnairei*, larva, × 22.
Fig. 3. One of the valves of the sheath of the female genital armature, × 38.
Fig. 4. Abdomen of the male seen from above, × 24.
Fig. 5. Leg of larva, × 28.
Fig. 6. Adult female, dorsal surface, × 12.
Fig. 7. Adult female, ventral surface, × 12.
Fig. 8. Rostrum of adult, × 30.
Fig. 9. Rostrum of larva, × 30.

XXXVI.—*Note on Pachymetopon and the Australian Species of Pimelepterus.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE type specimen of *Pachymetopon grande* was transferred to the British Museum when the collection of the Zoological Society was broken up. Some time after the publication of the first description of the fish (Günth. Fish. i. p. 424) I ascertained from the MS. catalogue of the society that the specimen was originally obtained by the late Sir A. Smith at the Cape of Good Hope. No other individual has come under my notice since; but I have no doubt that naturalists residing at the Cape would have no difficulty in obtaining other examples. Fresh specimens preserved in spirits and skeletons of this fish are desiderata in every museum.

The fish described by Steindachner as *Pachymetopon Guentheri* (Sitzungsber. Wien. Ak. lx. 1870, p. 135) is also from the Cape of Good Hope, and probably not specifically distinct from *P. grande*. The characters in which this second species is considered to differ are the proportionate length of the head

* To be added to M. Duprey's lists.

and the number of scales in the lateral line. But it should be remembered that the type specimen of *P. grande* is stuffed, and that the arrangement of the scales is not so regular that the number of scales in the lateral line would correspond to that of the transverse series above the line. The latter are more numerous and were counted by me; Steindachner's statement seems to refer to the former. Also difference in size and age should be taken into consideration; but Steindachner has omitted to state the size of his specimen.

A stuffed specimen in excellent condition, 30 inches long, which we received from the New South Wales Court of the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883 under the name of *Pachymetopon grande*, was of particular interest, as it led to the discovery that the fishes which Australian ichthyologists introduced into their lists as *Pachymetopon* are nothing but species of *Pimelepterus*, a genus which is entirely left out of their ichthyological fauna. Thus the specimen from the Sydney Museum is a species closely allied to *Pimelepterus fuscus*, from which, however, it may be distinguished by the larger scales on the back (fewer longitudinal series—nine, instead of eleven or twelve) and by the shorter horizontal roots of the teeth. To this species, then, probably belongs the fish enumerated by Mr. Macleay under the name of *Pachymetopon grande* (Cat. Austr. Fish. i. p. 106). Finally, the *Pachymetopon squamosum* of the same author and Dr. Alleyne (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, i. p. 275, pl. ix. fig. 1) is the common *Pimelepterus cinerascens* of Forskål or *Pimelepterus tahmel* of Rüppell, which ranges from the Red Sea, through the Indian Ocean, into the Pacific, and the occurrence of which on the coast of New Guinea has been already recorded by Cuvier and Valenciennes (Hist. Nat. Poiss. vol. vii. p. 270).

The diagnosis of the *Pimelepterus* from Port Jackson is as follows:—

Pimelepterus sydneyanus.

D. $\frac{11}{11}$. A. $\frac{3}{11}$. L. lat. 67. L. transv. $\frac{9}{13}$ *.

The height of the body is nearly one third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two ninths. Width of the interorbital space but little less than one half of the length of the head. The soft dorsal fin and anal are a little lower than the spinous. Pectoral as long as the head without snout. The horizontal root of the incisors is not much longer than the vertical part. Coloration uniform.

Port Jackson.

* The formula given by Macleay for his *Pachymetopon* is simply copied from my description and transferred to the fish misnamed by him.

Discomiosis gen. nov.

Face smooth. Palpi short, shortly rough-scaled. Tongue present. Antenna in ♂ with short, very slender pectinations, which are well ciliated and surmounted with fascicles of long cilia. Femora glabrous. Hindleg with femur, tibia, and tarsus about equal in length; hindtibia of ♂ with strong hair-pencil and a pair of terminal spurs; near to them a rather larger, compact, spur-like tuft; in ♀ with a pair of terminal spurs and one proximal (in *crescentifera* both). Forewing with termen smooth, oblique, gently curved; areole double, SC^2 arising from cell; SC^3 from posterior wall of distal areole, seldom near its apex; R^2 from very slightly before middle of DC; M^1 separate. Hindwing with termen typically somewhat sinuous and subcrenulate; SC^2 very shortly stalked with R^1 , sometimes connate; M^1 separate.

Type of the genus: *Discomiosis anfractilinea* sp. nov.

32. Discomiosis anfractilinea sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 23–26 mm. Face and palpi black, the latter pale beneath. Vertex and antennal shaft pale ochreous brownish. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen dorsally with two or three blackish belts on the anterior segments.

Forewing pale ochreous brownish, sometimes with a slight olivaceous tinge, sometimes more pinkish; scattered fuscous irroration; lines blackish fuscous, thickened at costa, deeply (the postmedian unusually deeply) inangled behind C, strongly and acutely projecting distad behind SC and more or less strongly zigzag throughout their course, at costa and hindmargin approximately equidistant; antemedian and postmedian generally fine and sharp, the latter with some long proximal teeth between the veins; median shade weaker and broader, outbent so as to pass far distally to the discal dot, which is minute but sharp; subterminal dark dashes and strong terminal black dots, both between the veins; fringe dark-spotted opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with discal dot surrounded by a slightly raised oval white ring, of which the posterior part is sometimes almost obsolete (as in *Acidalia exiguaria* Walk. xxi. p. 368, nec Swinh. *Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 560); a median dark line closely following this; postmedian line, distal area and fringe about as on forewing.

Under-surface very weakly marked, but scarcely glossy; forewing slightly suffused, hindwing paler, both with discal and terminal dots and traces of postmedian line; fringe weakly spotted.

Nairobi, 2 ♂♂, April 29 (at light) and May 28, 1911 (T. J. Anderson), the latter the type; both in coll. Brit. Mus. Escarpment, British East Africa, 6500–9000 ft., ♂ ♀, December 1900–January 1901 (Doherty), in coll. Rothschild.

33. Discomiosis synnephes sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 19–21 mm. Face and palpus blackish fuscous, the latter somewhat paler beneath. Vertex and antenna pale. Body and legs concolorous with wings; fore-coxa and femur partly infuscated.

Forewing rather glossy, light brown, variable in colour (the type ♂ much more ochreous, the ♀ duller, more greyish), the distal area throughout shaded with blue-grey; antemedian line almost entirely obsolete, sometimes discernible at costa;

discal dot rather sharp; median shade indicated by a slight darkening of the ground-colour, rather broad but ill-defined, excurved round the cell-dot; postmedian line from almost three-fourths costa, here well marked, but mostly indicated only by dots or small distally-directed teeth on the veins (where discernible between, lunulate); oblique outwards from SC^1 to R^1 , slightly incurved between radials and between M^1 and SM^2 ; termen with black dots or very short strokes between the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen rounded; antemedian and median shade wanting, the rest as on forewing.

Underside paler, almost markingless; postmedian dots faintly indicated in anterior part of forewing; terminal dots present on both wings, weaker than above.

Taveta, British East Africa, type ♂, December 20, 1905, and a ♀, January 4, 1906 (K. St. A. Rogers), both in coll. Brit. Mus.

More glossy and *Dithecodes*-like than the preceding, which rather recalls an *Acidalia*.

34. *Discomiosis* (?) *crescentifera* (Warr.)

Sterrhia crescentifera Warr., *Nor. Zool.* ix. p. 504 (1902).

Mr. Warren overlooked the double areole of this species, which was founded on a single ♂ from Barotse. I suspect it is a dark aberration, but await further material from the same district. Lighter ♀♀ from Sarnia (Natal) and Pretoria, which I believe to be referable to it, have the coloration and aspect of *Acidalia sagittilinea* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* iv. p. 219) or of less zigzag-lined *Discomiosis anfractilinea*, and agree with the latter in structure except that the hindtibia has all spurs present.

35. *Somatina syneorus* sp. nov.

♀, 40–45 mm. Face black. Palpus black above, pale beneath. Vertex blackish. Collar ochreous brown. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing with distal areole very small; brownish white, with a tinge of pink, whiter costally and distally, very sparingly sprinkled with blackish; lines brown; antemedian weak at costa, from about one-third, irregularly dentate, the deepest tooth being in cell, where it approaches the discal dot, the second deepest on SM^2 (also pointing outwards); space between antemedian and median dark-shaded; discal dot small but sharp; median line thick, obsolete at costa, angled outwards at R^1 , fairly straight to M^1 , then incurved, reaching hindmargin at scarcely beyond one-half, near the antemedian; postmedian from costa at about two-thirds, very oblique outwards to behind SC^5 (with a slight indentation on SC^5), forming a small lobe before and behind R^1 (indented on the vein), then incurved, then forming a second (M-shaped) projection before and behind M^1 (larger than that at R^1); a few blackish scales on this line; a thicker but rather less sharply defined line following it distally, with the projections rather more rounded, the median one more heavily dusted with blackish scales; a further line close to termen, thickening and slightly receding therefrom anteriorly; terminal internodal dots in anterior part of wing only.—*Hindwing* similar, without first line; cell-mark more elongate, median shade close to it, not angled.

Under-surface whitish, almost unmarked; a dark terminal line, thickening into dots between the veins.

Anda, Lake Azingo, Gaboon, December 4, 1907 (type); Abanga River, Gaboon, October 1907; both in coll. Rothschild (from Dr. Ansorge). Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, one in coll. L. B. Prout.

Evidently near *chalybeata* Walk. (*Tr. Nat. Hist. Soc. Glasg.* i. p. 375), as is shown by the form of the postmedian lines, but broader-winged, less dark-marked, and with median line quite differently-shaped distally; shape and coloration strongly suggest *anthophilata* Guen.

36. *Somatina lia* sp. nov.

♀, 32 mm. Head and upperside of palpus dull dark red, palpus beneath pale. Antennal shaft pale flesh-colour, at base dark red. Collar ochreous. Front of thorax paler ochreous, then whitish, then flesh-colour. Abdomen flesh-colour.

Forewing with apex acute, very minutely produced; R^2 from scarcely before middle of DC; flesh-colour, with costal margin whitish ochreous, the extreme edge less whitish; lines slender, yellowish white, nearly straight; first from beyond one-third costa to three-eighths hindmargin; second from before two-thirds costa to five-eighths hindmargin; third from costa midway between second and termen, almost inappreciably curved outward in the middle, virtually parallel with second throughout; an indistinct, acutely dentate subterminal, its points nearly reaching third line at the veins and termen between them; a black dot behind SC^1 close to termen; discal mark scarcely differentiated, appearing slightly raised; terminal line fine, scarcely darkened.—*Hindwing* similar, without first line, the third slightly more excurved in middle, no subapical black dot.

Underside paler, with the lines slightly indicated.

Anjouan Island, Comoro Islands, June 27, 1911 (G. F. Leigh). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Rather rubbed, but so strikingly distinct from all known species as to be quite unmistakable.

37. *Somatina apicipuncta* sp. nov.

♀, 33 mm. Face blackish in upper half, white in lower. Palps dark above, white beneath. Vertex and base of antenna blackish. Collar ochreous. Thorax and abdomen dirty white.

Forewing dirty white (white with very fine fuscous irroration), costal edge narrowly ochreous; lines greyish, extremely faint; no antemedian; median from just beyond middle of hindmargin, straight, obsolete anteriorly; postmedian and two subterminal slightly thicker, faintly wavy, scarcely defined; a conspicuous black dot behind SC^1 close to termen; terminal line fine, ochreous, continued round apex.—*Hindwing* similar, without ochreous costal edge or black apical dot.

Both wings beneath dirty white, unmarked.

Gambaga, Gold Coast (Dr. Bury). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Closely related to *accraria* Swinh. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 564); forewing with DC^1 shorter, SC^2 arising from cell (exceptional in this genus; in *accraria* normal), termen of both wings smoother, with less dark shading, forewing with only two black terminal dots (before and behind SC^3), the anterior, on the other hand, enlarged, median line of both wings fine and straight.

38. *Somatina ctenophora* sp. nov.

♂, 37 mm. Face white, narrowly purple-brown above. Palpus white, dark purple-brown on outer side. Vertex and base of antenna white; antenna of ♂ bipectinate except apically, the pectinations increasing gradually in length to about the eighth joint, longish (over three times diameter of shaft) from here to about the twentieth, then decreasing; each surmounted by fascicle of cilia. Thorax and abdomen white. Legs white, foreleg in part infuscated; hindleg in ♂ rather slender, without spurs, tarsus as long as tibia.

Forewing more elongate than in typical *Somatina*, termen strongly oblique, smooth, little curved; glossy cream-white, not very opaque; lines very feeble, rather broad, greyish; antemedian not or scarcely discernible; median far beyond cell, slightly lunulate, dentate outwards on the veins, somewhat curved anteriorly; postmedian more deeply lunulate; subterminals both present, lunulate in the reverse direction to the other lines, the proximal inclined to be thickened into interneural spots; terminal line complete, but fine and inconspicuous; fringe white. — *Hindwing* with termen smooth, scarcely convex, except anteriorly, tornus pronounced; coloured and marked as forewing, the median line scarcely appreciably lunulate.

Underside white, unmarked.

Nairobi (T. J. Anderson), April 26, 1911 (type), April 25, 1911; both in coll. Brit. Mus.

A ♀ from the Johannesburg district (E. A. Bacot), which has for many years stood unnamed in my collection, certainly belongs here. Larger (43 mm.), abdomen very robust, face inappreciably browned above.

This species and the following, together with *subviridata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* viii. 10), should form a new section of *Somatina*, sharing with the section *Somatinois* Warr. the non-aborted ♂ hindleg, with section (? genus) *Orthoserica* the pectinate ♂ antenna; forewing with R^2 arising well before middle of discocellulars, DC^3 incurved, hindwing with SC^2 separate, aspect nearly of *Problepsis*. The African species show various intergrades between *Somatina* (areole double) and *Problepsis* (areole single) in a way that is very interesting to the evolutionist but very troublesome to the systematist. Thus *figurata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 61)—which, except in the ♂ antenna, perhaps comes rather near *ctenophora*—and *vestalis* Btlr. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) xvi. 419), both have the distal areole showing various grades of reduction and sometimes vanishing, occasionally not even symmetrical in this respect on both wings of a single specimen. I believe, however, that the genus *Somatina* remains tenable in that SC^5 in these cases arises from the areole, or at latest close beyond its apex, while in *Problepsis* it is long-stalked with SC^{2-4} . *S. omicrata* F. (= *cana* Hampsn.), the Indian ally of *vestalis*, may show similar variation; compare Hampson, *Faun. Ind. Moths* iii. 463 (with which my experience agrees) with Turner, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New S. Wales*, xxxii. 675.

39. *Somatina centrophora* sp. nov.

♂, 35 mm. Near the preceding, but the forewing slightly narrower, hindwing slightly more convex from SC^2 to R^3 , ♂ hindtibia with a pair of terminal spurs, the venation and wing-markings showing more manifest signs of the transition towards *Problepsis*. On the right forewing of the unique example a minute distal areole persists and SC^5 is barely stalked beyond it; on the left the distal areole has

vanished and SC^5 is appreciably stalked, though still quite otherwise placed than in true *Problepsis*.

Forewing with the grey lines less feeble than in *ctenophora*, an antemedian present from M to hindmargin, the median rather more curved posteriorly; a nearly reniform discal ring placed beyond the middle of the wing, its colour partly light ochreous brown, partly fuscous overlaid with silvery scales, a minute black streak projecting distally from it on R^2 ; fringe tinged with grey in distal half. — *Hindwing* with the discal mark subobsolete, indicated only by a slight ochreous tinge on DC^{2-3} and the irregular silvery element. — Forewing beneath with costal margin more infuscated.

Grahamstown. Type in coll. Brit. Mus. received from the Albany Museum.

40. *Antitrygodes dysmorpha* sp. nov.

♂, 31 mm. Face and palpus bright brown above, white below. Vertex and base of antennal shaft white; fascicles of cilia moderate, arising from minute teeth. Collar ochreous-tinged. Thorax and abdomen white. Foreleg reddish on inner side. Hindtibia with the hair-pencil dark-coloured; tarsus short and slender.

Forewing with termen waved, appreciably sinuate between SC^5 and R^3 and between M^1 and SM^2 , small rounded projections consequently indicated at R^3 and M^1 ; white, with a few scattered black scales, especially costally and about the lines; costal margin tinged with red-brown; antemedian line light brown, dotted with black scales, much interrupted and irregular, strongly oblique outward from costa, then oblique inward and strongly sinuous; a light olivaceous central shade, shaped nearly as in *Somatina vestalis* Btlr., but with a stronger distal projection between the radials; containing a double discocellular mark formed of blackish dots against R^1 and R^3 ; the costal commencement of a dark median line distally to this shade; postmedian line arising from a dark spot at about three-fourth costa, indistinct, but marked by dark vein-dots in anterior part; followed distally by an irregular band of light olivaceous blotches, interrupted between the radials; terminal blackish line continuous, thickened between the veins, especially in each sinus of the wing-margin; fringe mostly white proximally, with smoky cloudings distally. — *Hindwing* with termen waved, roundly toothed at R^1 and R^3 , sinuate between; without costal markings or antemedian line, otherwise similar to forewing.

Under-surface white, virtually without markings.

Northern Nigeria; Kano (F. G. Brown), type in coll. Brit. Mus.; a worn ♀ from Zungern (G. B. Simpson), rather larger, above strongly irrorated throughout with reddish, may be the same or a closely allied species.

Perhaps nearest to *cuneilinea* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1752), agreeing in venation, etc., but very distinct; intermediate in shape between that species and the typical group. Lacks the lateral abdominal tufts by which Turner (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* xxxii. 637) distinguishes this genus from *Problepsis*, but they fail also in *cuneilinea* and I think in some other cases. Hampson's differentiation (*Faun. Ind. Moths* iii. 425) by wing-form gives results which coincide better with the general habitus and pattern of the totality of the known species. Both the authors named fail to distinguish *Antitrygodes* Warr. from the Neotropical *Trygodes* H.-Sch.

41. *Acidalia (Pylarge) anoïsta* sp. nov.

♂, 21 mm. Face and palpus black. Vertex and antenna bone-colour; foreleg partly darkened on inner side; hindtibia not dilated, the pair of spurs well developed.

Forewing rather broad, with costa slightly and termen moderately curved; bone-colour, with a very few scattered black scales (somewhat more copious towards costa); first line almost obsolete; median shade very feeble, oblique outwards from middle of hindmargin, finer and parallel with postmedian in anterior half; postmedian fine, olive-grey, weak and broken into spots, becoming rufous and distinct posteriorly to fold; some slight rufous shading between these lines posteriorly, producing the effect of a subterminal spot; some slight olive-grey terminal shading; terminal dots small, black, in posterior half less well developed; fringe long, in proximal half slightly more ochreous, at tornus rufescent.—*Hindwing* with termen scarcely bent at R^3 ; lines of forewing continued, not rufous posteriorly; terminal dots present; fringe ochreous proximally.

Forewing beneath somewhat smoky from base to median shade, a darker antemedian line faintly indicated; a dark discal dot; postmedian line darker than above, followed distally by a weaker parallel line; terminal area clear, the termen itself with the dots almost connected into a dark line. Hindwing beneath unmarked, except for the terminal dots.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

42. *Acidalia subpectinata* sp. nov.

♂, 29 mm. Face blackish. Palpus blackish, in part pale beneath. Vertex and antenna pale fleshy; antenna with fascicles of long cilia, arising (except on first few segments and in distal part) from rudimentary pectinations, the longest of which do not quite equal the diameter of the shaft. Collar darker. Thorax fleshy. Hindtibia dilated, spinous, with hair-pencil, tarsus about as long as tibia. Abdomen fleshy, with large fuscous dorsal spots.

Forewing flesh-colour, in places paler in middle of wing; lines more ochreous, ill-defined; antemedian from hindmargin before one-fifth, losing itself towards SC; median double (1 mm. apart), parallel, oblique, waved, slightly sinuate inwards about M^2 , the proximal reaching hindmargin at middle, both obsolete at costa; a small black discal dot; postmedian fine, at 2–3 mm. from termen, incurved at radials and more slightly at fold, marked with blackish dashes in the radial cellules and with minute dots in most of the others; subterminal line indicated by very feeble shading proximally and distally; termen with small interneural blackish dots.—*Hindwing* with termen bent at R^3 ; antemedian line wanting; the two median lines somewhat darkened, especially the proximal; a large black cell-dot interrupting the distal; postmedian with the radial dashes smaller; subterminal and terminal as on forewing.

Forewing beneath with the lines (except the postmedian) weaker, the first obsolete; discal dot present, terminals nearly obsolete, a feeble olivaceous terminal line, interrupted at the veins. Hindwing beneath paler, the discal dot and postmedian line well developed, a terminal line as on forewing.

Uganda, probably Entebbe district (Jackson). Type in coll. Rothschild.

43. *Acidalia megalostigma* sp. nov.

♀, 25 mm. Face and palpus black. Vertex and base of antenna bright golden ochreous. Thorax paler ochreous. Abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing rather broad; whitish ochreous, inclining to yellowish, with slight darker admixture and faint traces of a sinuous ochreous postmedian line; discal

spot roundish, black, abnormally large for the genus, its diameter nearly 1 mm.; fringe concolorous.—*Hindwing* with termen entire, not appreciably bent at R^3 ; like forewing.

Under-surface similar, costal edge of forewing deeper ochreous, cell-marks narrower.

Abanga River, Gaboon, October 1907 (Dr. Ansorge). Type in coll. Rothschild.

44. *Acidalia macrocelis* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 21 mm. Face and upperside of palpus black; vertex black. Antenna with joints projecting, ciliation in ♂ rather long, in ♀ very short; ochreous, proximally dark-marked above. Collar deep yellow. Thorax and abdomen bright yellow above, duller and more ochreous beneath. Hindtibia in ♂ thickened, with hair-pencil and with fringe of projecting scales on upper side; tarsus about one-half length of tibia.

Forewing rather broad, apex not very acute; bright yellow, slightly mixed at base with purple-fuscous; lines obsolete except at hindmargin, where they are represented by purple-fuscous spots; antemedian at one-third or rather before, in ♂ slight, ending about at fold, in ♀ stronger, nearly reaching M; postmedian at two-thirds or rather beyond, forming a large roundish or oval blotch which crosses M^2 and reappears as a small dot (in the ♀ larger) on M^1 ; discal dot small, purple-fuscous; costal edge distally and fringe deeper yellow, the latter becoming more rufescent at tips.—*Hindwing* with termen appreciably bent (rather roundly) at R^3 ; concolorous with forewing; a small purple-fuscous spot (or thick line) from inner margin before two-thirds to M^2 ; discal dot and fringe as on forewing.

Both wings beneath slightly paler yellow, unmarked.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, type and another ♂; Fort Crampel, French Congo, a ♀; all in coll. L. B. Prout.

Advocates of "emendation" are asked to note that this species is named from the blotch on the forewing, not from the thickened tibia.

45. *Acidalia omnisona* sp. nov.

♂, 17 mm. Face and palpus red. Vertex grey. Antennal shaft grey, dotted with red; joints slightly projecting, ciliation rather long (a little damaged). Thorax and abdomen pinkish grey, abdomen with a row of deep black dorsal spots. Legs grey, foreleg partly reddish on upper and inner sides; hindtibia rather long and dilated, with hair-pencil, tarsus about half as long.

Forewing with apex acute, termen oblique, rather straight, with the faintest concavity in anterior part and convexity in middle; pale pinkish grey (or violet-grey), with a few scattered black scales, extreme costal edge dark red-brown; lines fine, brownish, accentuated by black dots on costa and (except the median line) on veins; first at about one-fourth, nearly parallel with termen, slightly sinuous; median beyond middle, slightly sinuous, in posterior half forming a deep sinus inwards and becoming thick and black and bounded distally by a large reddish brown spot; postmedian from almost four-fifths costa to hindmargin close to tornus, twice sinuate inwards, followed at tornus by a small blackish spot; a small black cell-dot; terminal line somewhat crenulate, blue-grey, almost entirely covered with dense, deep black irroration; proximal half of fringe tinged with glossy blue-grey and bearing black dots opposite the veins, distal half ochreous-brownish.—

Hindwing with termen slightly bent in middle; coloured like forewing, first line wanting, both the others weak, marked with fine black vein-dots and ending in larger dots at inner margin; no cell-dot; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath whitish at hindmargin (more broadly distally) and very narrowly along termen, otherwise suffused with red; postmedian line present though not sharp; cell-dot obsolete; a dark reddish terminal line. Hindwing beneath whitish, without markings; a weak, interrupted reddish terminal line.

Madagascar, Antananarivo (Chulliat). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, received through Le Moul't.

46. *Acidalia ludibunda* sp. nov.

♂. Exceedingly similar to *A. minorata* Bdv. (*Faune Ent. Madag.* 115) = *consentanea* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxii. 745), agreeing in size, shape, markings, the black face and upperside of palpus, etc.

Differs as follows: Antennal ciliation fully twice as long as diameter of shaft (in *minorata* scarcely longer than diameter), hindtarsus rather longer (over two-thirds tibia, in *minorata* little over one-half), ground-colour with a decided tone of yellow (in *minorata* whitish bone-colour to fleshy, or, when the irroration is strong, greyish), dark irroration very slight, discal dots generally smaller, terminal dots very minute (sometimes obsolescent posteriorly). The postmedian line does not show the darkened denticulations which are frequent in the *minorata* series.

Selukwe, S. Rhodesia; type, March 1912 and another May 1913 (F. W. Short); Transkei, 2 ♂♂ (F. Barrett); all in coll. L. B. Prout. New Hanover, Natal, April 1913, 1 ♂ in coll. A. J. T. Janse.

Hitherto mixed among *minorata* Bdv., which perhaps includes several closely allied and very difficult species, but from which the present one must certainly be disentangled.

47. *Acidalia elegans* sp. nov.

♂, 22 mm. Face and palpus blackish. Antennal ciliation moderate. Vertex white. Collar ochreous. Thorax and abdomen white, the latter with a fuscous, black-mixed dorsal spot at the beginning of each segment from the second to the seventh. Foreleg fuscous above. Hindtarsus quite short.

Forewing pure white, with a very few black atoms; extreme costal edge marked with dark fuscous near base; lines fuscous; antemedian somewhat curved, much interrupted, chiefly showing at the veins (where it is slightly dusted with black) and as a black dot on costa; median shade thick and rather ill-defined, starting from a blackish spot just beyond middle of costa, forming a complete ring round (not touching) the large black discal dot, thick on distal side of the same, somewhat sinuous and deeply innulate-dentate (the teeth outwards) in posterior half; postmedian line marked by black dots at costa and hindmargin and smaller ones on some of the other veins, entirely interrupted between the radials and between M² and fold; accompanied distally by a band of fuscous shading, which is broken up into three patches by the interruptions at the places indicated; no terminal line; base of fringe dotted with fuscous at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* shaped as in *ornata* Scop.; no antemedian line; median shade obsolete on the distal side of the cell-dot; postmedian line less completely interrupted than on forewing, the shades distally to it more broken into spots; a thick, curved subterminal line from

near apex to R^3 , then faint and bending to termen, which it reaches at M^1 ; fringe as on forewing.

Underside white, unmarked, costal edge slightly infuscated.

Entebbe, 1905 (E. A. Minchin). Type in coll. Brit. Mus. Near Lagos: in forest half a mile from Oni camp, December 4, 1910 (dry season), 1 ♂; in forest about a mile east of Oni, August 18, 1911 (wet season), 1 ♀; both in coll. Oxford Mus., collected by Dr. W. A. Lamborn.

48. *Acidalia beccarii* sp. nov.

♀, 27 mm. Face and palps black, the latter pale-mixed beneath. Vertex white; occiput narrowly blackish; collar also darkened. Antenna slender. Thorax and abdomen dirty white, irrorated, especially above, with fuscous, the abdomen showing the same weakly banded appearance as in the allies.

Forewing dirty white with a slight tinge of ochreous-brownish and with fine blackish-fuscous irroration; markings as in *marginepunctata* Goeze, the median shade rather less thickened than is usual in that species, the pale subterminal rather less expanded between the radials, its dark proximal spots strong and well differentiated, that nearest the costa not weaker than the succeeding one, the terminal dark dashes longer.—*Hindwing* with termen almost entire and not very strongly convex; marked as forewing, without the first line.

Underside weakly marked, about as in *fibulata* Guen.

Eritrea: Asmara, October 17 and 28, 1905 (N. Beccari), 2 ♀♀, the latter the type, in coll. Rothschild.

This is probably the "*Craspedia fibulata*" which de Joannis (*Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital.* xliv. p. 136) records from the same country. Very similar to large examples of that species or its closest allies, but especially to *marginepunctata* Goeze; differs from all in the slightly narrower forewing, with rather more oblique termen, less convex hindwing (less crenulate than in *nigrinotata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iv. p. 52), less thick median shade, less expanded radial spot of subterminal, longer terminal dashes, etc.; from the hitherto described Indian and Aethiopian species in having the median shade less bent anteriorly, reaching the costa distally to, not opposite, the cell-dot. The lines do not spring from enlarged costal spots, the discal dots are on an average smaller than in the allies; the forewing beneath is not (as in *marginepunctata*, etc.) suffused with glossy fuscous.

49. *Glossotrophia natalensis* sp. nov.

♂, 26 mm. Face and upper side of palps black. Antennal joints projecting, the fascicles of cilia rather long. Vertex dirty whitish with a tinge of ochreous. Collar dark fuscous. Thorax and abdomen dirty whitish, coarsely irrorated above with dark fuscous; abdomen with one or two dark dorsal spots near base. Legs pale. Hindtibia long and slender, with both terminal spurs present, the outer the longer; tarsus well developed, nearly two-thirds tibia.

Forewing relatively rather narrow, the termen being strongly oblique; dirty whitish, thickly and coarsely irrorated with fuscous; line fuscous, distinct; ante-median from a slightly enlarged spot at costa, strongly angled outwards in and again behind cell (the points of the angles somewhat thickened), inwards at M , oblique inwards from second outward angle, but again, though more slightly, angled close to hindmargin, which it reaches at rather beyond one-fourth; discal

mark strong, somewhat strigiform; median line arising from a spot beyond middle of costa, dentate throughout, incurved so as to touch discal mark, but here vague, deeply incurved in submedian area, angled outwards at SM^2 , reaching hindmargin midway between the others; postmedian line rather deeply dentate, perpendicular from before three-fourths costa to R^1 , deeply incurved between radials and moderately deeply in submedian area; subterminal line little thickened except at the radial bend and to a less extent at the subterminal one; its lunules anteriorly and on each side of M^1 accompanied proximally by indications of dark spots; terminal marks thick and elongate, the intervals somewhat shorter than the marks; fringe dark-mottled.—*Hindwing* with termen somewhat irregularly waved (less irregular, especially near torus, than in *Acidalia nigrinotata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iv. p. 52), an appreciable though very shallow sinus between the radials; SC^2-R^1 very shortly stalked; concolorous with forewing; discal mark more roundish; first line wanting; median forming a deep bay (fully as deep as the width of its mouth) proximally to the discal mark, thence about as in the allies; postmedian also with the inward bend between the radials deeper than on forewing, a marked subcostal indentation also present; distal area nearly as on forewing.

Undersurface glossy and very weakly marked, the discal spot and postmedian line of forewing the most noticeable.

Mooi River, Natal. Type in coll. Rothschild.

Doubtfully referred to the Palearctic genus *Glossotrophia*. The tongue is long, but not more extreme than in some *Acidalia* of the *marginipunctata* Goeze group. Colour of *Ptychopoda hispidata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xi. p. 469) from Angola, of which only the ♀ is known, but which is shorter-winged and with the normal hindwing venation and shape of *Ptychopoda*, etc. Both this and one of the examples of *Discomiosis anfractilinea* (described above) have been labelled by Warren "*dentigerata* Walk.?"; but Walker's type at Oxford (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. p. 1603) is an *Acidalia*, identical with the species which passes (I think correctly) as *rudisaria* Walk. (*op. cit.* xxiii. p. 790); the type of the last-named is lost.

50. *Ptychopoda ascepta* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 19–20 mm. Aspect of the Indian *P. actiosaria* Walk., both wings slightly narrower, with costal margin relatively rather longer, termen of forewing more oblique, of hindwing less convex, face and upper side of palpus perhaps rather more blackish fuscous. Hindleg of ♂ short, more slender, without the strong hair-tufts of *actiosaria*.

Forewing sometimes coloured quite as in *actiosaria*, sometimes rather more reddish, markings about as in that species, variable in intensity, median shade sometimes stronger and thicker, postmedian line fine, rather nearer the termen, the proximal of the subterminal pair sometimes almost equally strongly expressed, placed near and parallel to the postmedian; fringe not, or only extremely weakly, dark dusted at base.—*Hindwing* marked about as in *actiosaria*, sometimes rather paler; fringe as on forewing.

Underside rather paler than in *actiosaria*, the discal dot and fine (often rather sharp) postmedian line alone developed.

Cape (probably Annshaw), type ♂ in coll. L. B. Prout; Annshaw, 3 ♀♀ (coll. L. B. Prout et coll. Brit. Mus.). All collected by Miss F. Barrett, mixed in coll.

C. G. Barrett with *Acidalia minorata* Bdv. A smaller (16 mm.) ♀, rather more strongly marked, from Deelfontein, March 14, 1902 (Col. Sloggett), in coll. Brit. Mus., may also be referred here.

***Epicleta* gen. nov.**

Face flat. Eye rather small. Palpus short, with rather long projecting scales from base beneath. Tongue rudimentary, concealed in cavity between palpi. Antenna in ♂ ciliated in fascicles. Pectus somewhat hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindleg of ♂ aborted, without spurs. Wings shaped and scaled as in *Cleta* Dup. Forewing with SC¹ free, not approaching the stalk of the other subcostals; SC²⁻³ coincident; SC⁴⁻⁵ coincident, stalked with SC²⁻³; M¹ separate. Hindwing with C anastomosing at a point near base; SC²—R¹ long-stalked; M¹ separate.

Type of the genus: *Epicleta calidaria* sp. nov.

Almost unique in the subfamily in the reduction of the number of the subcostal veins, a peculiarity shared only by the North American *Goniacidalia* Paek.; otherwise combining the structure of certain *Ptychopoda* with the facies of *Cleta*.

51. *Epicleta calidaria* sp. nov.

♂, 10–11 mm. Head and body, with palpus, antenna and legs, brownish ochreous. Antennal joints somewhat triangularly projecting, with rather long, slender fascicles of cilia. Hindleg quite short, tibia slightly thickened, tarsus very short, slender, pointed.

Forewing with costa slightly arched at base and near apex, straight between, apex acute, termen sinuous; bright ochreous; costal area, especially at base, with more or less reddish-brown dusting; lines reddish-brown, slightly darkened and thickened at costa; antemedian, from about one-fourth costa, somewhat sinuous, less sharply expressed than the others; median line nearly straight, from midcosta (or just proximally thereto) to middle of hindmargin; postmedian at about three-fourths, rather less oblique than the termen, very slightly sinuous, accompanied distally by an irregular ill-defined band of red-brown shading; terminal line red-brown; fringe proximally ochreous mixed with red-brown, distally with the red-brown prevailing.—*Hindwing* with termen sinuous, roundly prominent about R³; concolorous with forewing, the median and postmedian lines continued, more sinuous than on forewing; distal area and fringe as on forewing.

Under-surface similar, but not quite so bright.

Transkei (Miss F. Barrett). Type in coll. L. B. Prout. Topotypes (2) in coll. Brit. Mus.

Strikingly like a miniature *Cleta ramosaria transiens* Prout (Seitz, *Macrolep.* iv. 88).

52. *Traminda drepanodes* sp. nov.

♂, 33 mm. Head pale reddish. Palpus ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous; abdomen paler. Foreleg ochreous, tinged with red.

Forewing rather broad, with costa arched, apex minutely falcate, tornus pronounced; pale stramineous ochreous, with costal edge narrowly reddish; cell-spot large, irregularly shaped (more diamond-shaped than round or oval), violaceous or slightly rosy, mixed (except in centre) with blackish scales; a brown line (proximally greyer, distally warmer) from middle of hindmargin almost to apex, then

somewhat diffuse, bending rectangularly so as to run to costa, here accompanied distally by a small dull reddish spot; a dark dot in the apical hook; fringe mostly fuscous.—*Hindwing* with apex pronounced, termen scarcely bent at R^3 ; concolorous with forewing, the line continued as antemedian (obsolete at costal extremity); fringe as on forewing.

Under-surface brighter ochreous; cell-spot of forewing obsolete; line scarcely discernible; fringe as above.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September–November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild.

Very distinct from all the hitherto known species, superficially suggesting a *Drepanodes*.

SUBFAMILY LARENTIINAE

53. *Conchylia gamma* sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm. Head, body and legs dirty whitish, with a decided tinge of brown.

Forewing shining white, costal margin with a bright brown streak from towards middle to near apex, pointed at both ends, widening gradually between; markings brown, forming narrow bars, slightly darker edged; antemedian from hindmargin at 3 mm. from base, rather oblique to origin of M^2 , then more curved to cell-fold, along which it runs to join the postmedian, throwing out projections anteriorly and (smaller) posteriorly where it crosses the discocellulars; postmedian from apex to hindmargin near tornus, forming an inward curve throughout its length, very slightly sinuous; a thick brown terminal line; fringe paler (damaged).—*Hindwing* dirty brownish white.

Forewing beneath smoky, hindwing white.

Cape: Bushman Land, 1896 (G. Alston). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Distinguishable at a glance by the form of the brown bars, which represent together, when viewed from the apex of the right wing, a rough Greek gamma.

54. *Conchylia irene* sp. nov.

♂, 28–29 mm. Face white, mixed with light brown. Palpus predominantly brown, the tip (more extended above) remaining white. Vertex and antenna white. Collar mixed with brown. Thorax white; abdomen more brownish.

Forewing pure white, less glossy than in the type species; markings fuscous, consisting of two very slender bars, slightly darker at their edges; antemedian from SM^2 at nearly 3 mm. from base, strongly oblique and very slightly curved, terminating at cell-fold near end of cell; postmedian from SM^2 close to tornus, straight in the direction of apex, ending just in front of SC^5 , tapering gradually at posterior end and more abruptly at anterior; termen and fringe concolorous.—*Hindwing* whitish brown, with a not sharply defined fleshy brown border about 3 mm. wide, narrowing towards tornus.

Both wings beneath smoky brownish, forewing darkened at costa, the lines indistinctly marked in dark grey.

Foot of Nieuwveld Mountains, 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt). 4 ♂♂ in coll. Rothschild.

Near *lapsicolumna* Prout (*Ann. Transv. Mus.*, in the press), the lines more slender, not reaching the wing-margins, etc.

55. *Hydrelia unipecten* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 29–35 mm. Extraordinarily like large specimens of *H. flavicoma* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 296, section *Asthenotricha*) and *H. inutilis* Warr. (*ibid.* viii. 209), sometimes hard to distinguish except that the **male antenna bears very long, slender, curved, uniseriate pectinations**, on which account it will constitute a new section of the genus.* From *flavicoma* the ♂ also differs in lacking the secondary sexual hair-pencil. Such further distinctions as I have been able to discover depend upon small points not brought out in Warren's diagnoses, so that it is necessary to include them here. Face darker fuscous (only so in fuscous-winged aberrations of *flavicoma*, such as are unknown in *unipecten*). Abdomen nearly always with distinct paired dark dorsal spots on the anterior segments. Coloration on an average redder, varying from light fleshy brownish to strong, deep rufescent (in the allies from fleshy brownish to brown and fuscous); discal dots always strong, on an average (especially on the hindwing) larger than in the allies; median area generally (in them very rarely) much narrowed at hindmargin, here as a rule darkened; postmedian line more lunulate-dentate and not (as in *flavicoma*) incurved between the radials; ill-defined, not being followed (as in it) by a fine pale yellowish or whitish line; terminal line stronger (usually obsolescent in *flavicoma* and *inutilis*), markedly thickened between the veins or forming rather conspicuous dots. Hindwing slightly more elongate costally.

Underside rather less pale.

British East Africa: E. slopes of Aberdare Mountains, 7000–8500 ft., February 24–26, 1911, 26 ♂♂, including the type; W. slopes of Mount Kenya, 5000–8500 ft., February 26, 1911, 2 ♂♂; S. and E. slopes of Mount Kenya, 5000–7000 ft., February 8, 1911; all in coll. Brit. Mus., collected by S. A. Neave.

The ♀ must be sluggish or retiring, and the remarkably modified ♂ antenna is probably connected with the matrimonial quest.

56. *Epirrhoë achatina* sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm. Face with loose tuft of projecting scales on lower part. Palpus moderate, stout. Antenna closely lamellate, pubescent. Head and body concolorous with forewing.

Forewing normally shaped (or somewhat narrower than in the typical—*alternata* Müll.—European group), glossy; whitish ochreous, slightly irrorated with ferruginous; basal area slightly darkened costally and marked by a red-brown spot at base and three excurved and crenulate red-brown lines, the outermost the thickest and placed at about 2 mm. from base; succeeding area traversed by three crenulate ferruginous lines, the first rudimentary, the third very slender; median area 5–6 mm. wide at costa, 3 mm. at hindmargin, bounded by fine white lines, its edges crenulate, the distal shaped about as in *Xanthorhoë spadicearia* Schiff.; its proximal and distal parts slightly darkened, the former with three approximated brown lines (the middle one the weakest), the latter with four (the third somewhat blurred, inclining to coalesce with the fourth), its central part delicate pinkish,

* *Nomenia* Pears., *Can. Ent.* xxxvii. 126, has the discocellulars of both wings biangulate; moreover the pectinations are scarcely more than uniseriate **teeth**—more recalling those of *Hydrelia dentatissima* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 34). If not, as I believe, a valid genus, it would fall into *Venusia*.

recalling *Loxofidonia explanata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxiv. 1190) or *Epirrhoë thermochroa* Hmps. (*Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond.* xix. (2) 129, t. 4, f. 63); discal dot minute; area beyond median band again traversed by ferruginous lines; subterminal line whitish, obsolescent; distal-marginal area somewhat clouded with brown, with a not very strong, oblique whitish streak from apex; terminal line black, slightly interrupted; fringe brownish in proximal half, whitish in distal, ill-defined black spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* rather narrow, with costal margin long (about *Ortholitha* shape), termen slightly waved; whitish, sometimes with an ochreous tinge, proximal part somewhat shaded with pale grey, a sinuous dark grey postmedian line, least distinct at costa, oblique outwards from M^2 to hindmargin, which it reaches near tornus; slight beginnings of two proximal lines at hindmargin; some very feeble greyish shading indicating position of subterminal line; a dark terminal line; fringe proximally much paler than on forewing, traces of dark spots and of a dark central dividing-line.

Both wings beneath pinkish, somewhat darker as far as postmedian line, whitish just beyond this, discal dots and postmedian line well expressed, some feeble lines between them, faint traces of grey-reddish lines in distal area; terminal line and fringe marked nearly as above, but weaker.

Basutoland: Pithaneng River Valley, January 29, 1902 (type); Masite, December 8, 1902 (paratype); both in coll. Brit. Mus., collected by R. Crawshay.

57. *Eupithecia* (?) *dryas* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 27–28 mm. Face green. Palpus fuscous, nearly twice as long as diameter of eye, strong, heavily scaled beneath. Vertex green. Antenna fuscous, in ♂ with even ciliation of not quite the length of diameter of shaft. Collar fuscous. Thorax and abdomen dorsally green, the latter banded or blotched with fuscous; metathorax with small paired crests; abdominal crests slight, consisting of small whitish scale-patches at ends of segments; anal tuft of ♂ fuscous, not large.

Forewing with costa slightly arched proximally and distally, straight between, apex round-pointed, termen curved, oblique; green, the colour formed of a rippling of dentate green lines on a whitish green ground, the markings fuscous; basal area somewhat irrorated with fuscous, bounded by an irregular, double, anteriorly outbent line; median fascia indicated by two pairs of dentate lines and accumulated fuscous central irroration, especially from discal mark to fold; breadth of the fascia at costa about 4 mm., at hindmargin nearly 3 mm., its proximal edge rather oblique outwards from costa to cell-fold and rather projecting inwards behind submedian fold, its distal edge rather oblique outwards to before R^1 , with a pair of small teeth separated by R^1 and a second pair (blunter) by M^1 , slightly inbent at R^2 ; cell-mark blackish, rather elongate; a pair of spots proximal to the (obsolete) subterminal line, before and behind R^3 , a row of smaller internodal spots or dashes distally to the same; terminal line marked by elongate spots at vein-ends; fringe pale, spotted with fuscous opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* long for the genus, smooth-scaled, fuscous, with a slightly paler band beyond middle, bounded proximally by a vague dark line.

Both wings beneath similar to hindwing above.

Transkei (Miss F. Barrett), in coll. Rothschild, coll. Brit. Mus. et coll. L. B. Prout; type in the first-named collection.

Similar to *cidariata* Guen. (*Spec. Gén. Lép.* x. 357), but according to the description and figure the median band is so different in shape that it is impossible to unite it therewith, especially as the hindwing also appears to differ.

SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE

Anoectomychus gen. nov.

Face with appressed scales. Palpus moderate, second joint with projecting scales above and beneath, third joint moderate, rather slender, conico-cylindrical. Tongue developed. Antenna in ♂ bipectinate, in ♀ nearly simple, minutely ciliated. Pectus slightly hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia in ♂ slightly thickened, in both sexes with all spurs.

Forewing with costa arched at base and beyond middle, straighter between, apex moderately sharp, termen smooth, rather oblique, very little curved, tornus well expressed; cell about two-fifths; SC^{1-2} coincident, anastomosing or connected with C, sometimes anastomosing at a point with SC^{3-4} ; M^1 from close to end of cell.—*Hindwing* with apex nearly rectangular, termen curved, especially towards middle, faintly waved, tornus prominent; cell open (DC^{2-3} wanting), C in ♀ approximated to SC near base, in ♂ later (at the forward curve of SC), SC^2 and R^1 in ♂ separating near base, the former making a strong forward curve, the latter straight, in ♀ separating at about one-third, normally formed, R^2 wanting, M in ♂ very near SC, M^2 in ♀ branching off not far before the separation of R^3 from M^1 , in ♂ quite near base.

Type of the genus: *Anoectomychus pudens* (Swinh.) = *Luxiaria pudens* Swinh., *Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 504.

No doubt related to *Luxiaria* Walk. and *Cassyma* Guen. Similar to *Pigiopsis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 300), but distinguished by the shorter, open cells of the hindwing, the very curious ♂ venation, and other characters.

58. *Pigiopsis scotoides* sp. nov.

♂, 23 mm. Face and palpus very deep ferruginous, the latter with first joint pale. Vertex and antenna purple-grey. Thorax purple-grey above, pale beneath. Forecoxa and inner side of all legs pale violet-grey; legs otherwise more or less strongly infuscated. Abdomen purple-grey, with slight tinge of brown.

Forewing with termen less oblique than in *convergens* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 301); a fovea present; SC^{1-2} coincident, free or anastomosing at a point with C; purple-grey (light, almost entirely obscured with dark cloudings); costal margin infuscated to beyond middle, distal part whitish with three long, narrow blackish spots, that nearest apex the shortest; a bright ferruginous spot close behind apex; an ill-defined whitish streak from this spot basewards (between SC^5 and R^1), fading out before reaching middle of wing; lines dark brown, with a slight olive tinge, placed about as in *convergens* Warr., but rather thicker, the median not quite so extremely oblique; fringe divided by a brown line, tips paler.—*Hindwing* browner than forewing, proximal part paler, especially between median and post-median lines; a dark brown spot at base continuing the antemedian line of forewing; all the other lines continued, parallel with termen or rather straighter.

Forewing beneath with costal and hindmargin very pale violaceous grey, the rest almost entirely dark-clouded, with the lines only feebly indicated. Hindwing

beneath pale, with weak fuscous irroration; all the lines strongly expressed, those in distal half thick.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild; a second, not quite so dark, in coll. L. B. Prout.

Smaller and much darker than *convergens* Warr., differing further in subcostal venation and presence of fovea. The coloration recalls *Anoetomychus pudens* Swinh.

59. *Pigiopsis hyposcotia* sp. nov.

♂, 24 mm. Face mostly fuscous. Palpus short, deep ochreous, third joint fuscous. Vertex and antenna blackish fuscous. Collar ochreous. Thorax and abdomen deep ochreous, the latter dorsally infuscated except at base.

Forewing with fovea; SC^{1-2} coincident, free; ochreous, clouded throughout, except at costal margin and middle of costal area, with deeper, more ferruginous ochreous; extreme costal edge black to beyond two-thirds, then with a subtriangular black spot, nearer the apex a second, flatter black mark; between the black edging and SC , the ochreous ground-colour is dotted with black; no other definite markings, only a paler oblique line from before two-thirds hindmargin, running in direction of apex, very faintly indicated and distally to the same some slight purple-fuscous shading from hindmargin to middle of wing.—*Hindwing* with the same ground-colour, but almost entirely clouded over, excepting the extreme base and an ill-defined line across the middle of the wing, with deep purple-fuscous (almost black); fringe remaining ochreous.

Forewing beneath ochreous, with slight dark mottlings in cell, a distinct discal dot and a slightly curved subterminal band from tornus to near apex, tapering anteriorly. Hindwing slightly paler ochreous, with dark discal dot and terminal band, its proximal part corresponding to the subterminal band of forewing.

Bitye, Ja River, S. Cameroons, April to June 1910, lesser rains (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Near the preceding.

60. *Heterostegane monilifera* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 17–19 mm. Structure of typical *Heterostegane*, the wings perhaps slightly less broad. Head, body and legs concolorous with wings. Abdomen with ill-defined pale dorsal spots.

Forewing pale ochreous, coarsely irrorated with ferruginous brown, some of the ferruginous scales finely tipped with dark fuscous; a slight sprinkling of silvery, especially noticeable about the lines; costal edge deeper ochreous, with some fuscous spots; first line ferruginous, sometimes mixed with fuscous, strongly excurved in cell, so as to approach median line; median line dark purple-fuscous, firm, almost or quite straight, from two-fifths costa, crossing DC , to about middle of hindmargin; postmedian line ferruginous, weak; lunulate inward and with irregular projecting teeth outward on the veins, between which stand roundish pale spots; subterminal line fuscous, moderately thick, formed as in most of the genus; terminal line fuscous, uninterrupted; fringe with fuscous spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* the same, without first line.

Underside similar, with the irroration dark purple-fuscous.

Gold Coast: Bibiana, October 23—November 2, 1911 (H. G. F. Spurrell), type ♂ and a ♀; Coomassie (H. Whiteside), a ♀; all in coll. Brit. Mus. Oubangui—Chari—Tchad, a ♀ in coll. L. B. Prout.

Nearest the dark-marked aberrations of *urbica* Swinh., from India, differing in the fuscous irroration beneath, etc. From *pleninotata* Warr. (*Noc. Zool.* viii. 15), the nearest West African species, it differs in the dark markings and the form of the median and postmedian lines.

61. *Heterostegane circumrubrata* sp. nov.

♂, 22 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings, the face, palpus, antennal shaft and forecoxa mixed with rufous.

Forewing without fovea; apex acute; pale ochreous, rather sparsely irrorated with rufous; costal margin, especially from base to near middle, rufous; terminal line rather thick, deep rufous.—*Hindwing* with C anastomosing with SC at scarcely more than a point; concolorous with forewing; terminal line as on forewing.

Forewing beneath suffused with rufous, rather more dusky towards base, paling off towards posterior margin, behind fold entirely pale. Hindwing beneath nearly as above.

Madagascar: Antananarivo. Type in coll. L. B. Prout, received through Le Moults.

62. *Heterostegane incognita* sp. nov.

♀, 22 mm. Face pale straw-colour, with a large ochreous spot on each side. Palpus pale straw-colour, mixed with ochreous. Vertex, thorax and abdomen pale straw-colour, the collar and front of thorax tinged with ochreous.

Forewing whitish straw-colour, inconspicuously irrorated with more ochreous scales, the costal edge more ochreous; lines faintly darker, quite inconspicuous; antemedian at about one-fourth, curved; median slightly more distinct, straight, from one-half costa to beyond one-half hindmargin; postmedian at three-fourths, slightly more wavy, parallel with termen except for a very faint proximal curve anteriorly; subterminal straight, midway between postmedian and termen; a faint terminal line.—*Hindwing* with C anastomosing with SC to near middle of cell; costal region slightly paler; antemedian line obsolete; median obsolete at costa; postmedian slightly thickened, markedly wavy, incurved between radials; subterminal almost parallel with termen, slightly approaching it at tornus.

Forewing beneath more suffused proximally and costally, whitish posteriorly and distally, antemedian line obsolete, median scarcely traceable; a **distinct dark cell-spot**, postmedian and subterminal lines slightly smoky, more distinct than above, except at hindmargin. Hindwing beneath mostly whitish, with distinct cell-spot, postmedian and subterminal line.

Madagascar: Antananarivo (Chnlliat). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, received through Le Moults.

An inconspicuous species, superficially recalling *Acidalia*. Much paler than *rectistriga* Prout (*Ann. Transv. Mus.* iii. 213), the lines quite differently placed, the underside with strong cell-spots.

63. *Xenostega irrorata* sp. nov.

♂, 18 mm. Similar to *X. diagramma* Hmps. (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1910, p. 466, t. 39, f. 13) but smaller, the rufous irroration somewhat more dense, especially in distal area of forewing, the postmedian line and the longitudinal line from it to the termen thicker, the postmedian in addition rather straighter, first line

of hindwing **crossing** the cell-dot, not proximal, outer line **running along** termen. R^2 of forewing **connate** with R^1 , not merely approximated as in Hampson's unique type.

Lutoboka (Fort Stanley), Bugalla, Sesse Archipelago, Victoria Nyanza (Dr. G. D. Hale Carpenter, D.M.), larva spun October 1, 1912, moth emerged October 15. Type in coll. Oxford Museum.

Superficially very like *Heterostegane hyriaria* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* i. 406) = *irroraria* Leech (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) xix. 203).

64. *Zamarada labifera* sp. nov.

♂, 36 mm. Face ochreous brown, more ferruginous above. Palpus ochreous brown, strongly mixed with ferruginous. Vertex and antennal shaft light brown; pectinations long. Body and legs light brown; hindtibia not shortened and thickened.

Forewing rather broad; palest translucent green (almost colourless), anterior and posterior margins light brown, with sparse dark dots and strigulae; base somewhat mixed with brown; cell-mark rather large, light brown with a diamond-shaped ferruginous circumscription; postmedian line ferruginous, less slender than in most of the genus, from SC at 6 mm. before apex, the outward curve between R^3 and M^2 not deep; accompanied distally (after a fine line of silvery scaling) by a paler ferruginous band of nearly 2 mm. width, on which stand scattered blackish strigulae; subterminal line thick, deeply dentate, pale, marked with silvery scales but almost interrupted on two blackish blotches, one of which runs from the ferruginous band along R^2 to near termen, the other (much larger) from the band to termen and about from M^1 to hindmargin, interrupted by an oblique mark from tornus; terminal area otherwise light brown, slightly mixed with pale ferruginous; terminal line present opposite the blotches, otherwise reduced to internodal dots; fringe with strong dark internodal spots.—*Hindwing* ample, with termen appreciably crenulate and at R^3 very slightly bent; a fuscous line bounding the base of SC in cell; cell-mark almost as large as on forewing, blackish fuscous with some silvery scales in centre; postmedian line as on forewing; the band distally to it scarcely indicated; subterminal line uninterrupted, no blackish blotches; terminal line reduced to a few dots; fringe without the dark spots.

Both wings beneath with the cell-mark dark fuscous and with a broad dark fuscous band from postmedian line to near termen, on forewing reaching the termen at R^2 and again from fold to tornus.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., smaller rains, April–May 1907 (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Rothschild.

65. *Zamarada hemimeres* sp. nov.

♀, 25 mm. Face pale ochreous, the upper half almost entirely covered with red, the lower with some red dots. Palpus pale ochreous. Vertex and base of antenna mostly red. Collar ochreous. Thorax and abdomen ochreous, dorsally mostly covered with red and with some violaceous admixture.

Forewing with apex not sharp, termen rounded; pale greenish yellow, hyaline, in posterior part with violaceous reflections; costal margin (to SC) bright golden yellow much mixed with red and slightly with violaceous and silvery scales; discal dot the same; hindmargin more weakly so; postmedian line deep yellow

proximally, mixed with dark red distally, running from three-fifths costa to about middle of hindmargin, moderately excurved between R^3 and M^2 ; distal area reddish, mixed (especially in proximal half) with violaceous, the veins in distal half remaining clearer rufous; a sprinkling of silvery scales, especially in vicinity of postmedian line; a row of large, ill-defined black spots through the middle of this area, separated by the veins; some weak black interneural dots on distal margin.—*Hindwing* similar, without yellow costa and cell-dot; the postmedian line about the middle of the wing.

Underside with costa and cell-spot of forewing duller; both wings with the distal area dull dark purple-fuscons (in the middle blackish), the distal margin itself remaining yellowish.

Nyassaland: Mount Mlanje, February 6, 1913 (S. A. Neave). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Distinguished by the broad, black-spotted distal area.

66. *Zamarada vigilans* sp. nov.

♂, 30 mm. Head and palpus ochreous, strongly mixed with purple-brown, the face much more so than the vertex. Antennal shaft ochreous, dotted with fuscous. Thorax and abdomen dorsally dark glossy fuscous. (Hindlegs lost.)

Forewing rather broad, but with the termen oblique and anteriorly rather straight, apex moderately sharp; costal margin ochreous, irregularly spotted with fuscous and metallic scales; ground-colour palest iridescent greenish (almost colourless), with violet reflections, especially in front of median vein and in submedian area; basal patch irrorated with olivaceous grey; a very broad median area of dense olive-grey irroration and strigulation in posterior half of wing; a large blackish cell-spot (diameter fully 1.5 mm.), marked on DC with a line of silvery scales; a broad (4 mm.) dark fuscous marginal band, bounded proximally by a nearly straight line and traversed close to this boundary by an interrupted silvery one; subterminal line indicated by some interrupted V-shaped silvery marks; fringe pale at tips.—*Hindwing* with discal dot minute, the rest nearly as on forewing, the broad median shade traversing the whole wing; basal patch very small, edged distally by a narrow fuscous band.

Bibianaha, Gold Coast, 700 ft., January 28, 1912 (H. G. F. Spurrell). 2 ♂♂ in coll. Brit. Mus.

A very distinct species. The only other *Zamarada* known to me with the very large blackish cell-spot is *perlepidata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ind.* xxvi. 1565) = *exquisita* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xvi. 115) nov. syn. = *terpsichore* Ob. (*Ét. Lép.* vi. 258, f. 1461) nov. syn., which is white, the borders almost black, margined proximally by a less straight, crenulate line, etc.

67. *Zamarada medianata* sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Face and palpus whitish brown, darker spotted. Vertex, thorax and abdomen light brown, base of abdomen dorsally with slight dark admixture.

Wings with the hyaline parts brown-whitish with scattered fuscous dots.—*Forewing* with costal margin very light ochreous brown, strigulated with fuscous, especially at origin of lines, the strigulation at origin of median shade condensed and extending 2 mm. along the costa; hindmargin also tinged with brown; antemedian line fuscous, somewhat interrupted, angled subcostally; cell-spot small,

blackish ; a curved median line or shade well beyond it, fuscous but vague anteriorly, light brown and distinct (rather broad) posteriorly ; accompanied proximally in the middle of the wing by a patch of strong brown and fuscous irroration which extends nearly to the antemedian line ; postmedian line fuscous, but weak and interrupted, from nearly three-fourths costa to two-thirds hindmargin, the distad curve between R^3 and M^2 moderate, not at all abrupt ; distal area light brown with a tinge of ochreous and faint traces of pale dentate subterminal line ; proximally to the subterminal a rather darker brown spot on costa, proximally and distally to it pairs of wedge-shaped fuscous marks between the radials ; termen scarcely dark-dotted except in anterior half ; fringe pale, more greyish, scarcely dark-dotted, a whitish line at its base.—*Hindwing* without antemedian line ; discal dot minute ; median shade obsolete anteriorly, more fuscous posteriorly ; postmedian with the outward curve weaker ; terminal brown shade more uniform, but with a single fuscous mark on radial fold ; terminal dark marks best developed in **posterior** half of wing and especially at end of radial fold.

Underside more feebly marked, distal area (especially of forewing) slightly more mixed with fuscous in anterior half.

Selukwe, S. Rhodesia, July or beginning of August 1914 (F. W. Short). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

68. *Zamarada amicta* sp. nov.

♂, 22–23 mm. Closely related to the preceding, possibly a ♂ variety of it. Smaller, rather shorter-winged, third joint of palpus marked with blackish, thorax and base of abdomen dorsally blackish.

Forewing with base darkened, marginal shade rather brighter brown, postmedian line more sharply expressed anteriorly and posteriorly, marked with minute proximal teeth, very weak in the middle, making a slightly deeper distad bend, terminal shade darkened, especially in proximal part, which is more ferruginous brown, the distal being more purplish brown.—*Hindwing* with median shade shorter, postmedian line as deeply bent as on forewing, terminal shade showing nearly the same distinctions as on forewing.

Underside with the distal border also strengthened, at least the anterior half on both wings, where in the type it forms fuscous patches ; termen with stronger dark dots (dashes).

Ilala, Maramas Dist., Kavirondo, British East Africa, 4500 ft., June 20, 1911 (S. A. Neave). 2 ♂♂ in coll. Brit. Mus.

69. *Zamarada eroëssa* sp. nov.

♀, 26 mm. Head and palpus white, with a few black spots. Antenna spotted with blackish. Thorax above light violet-grey, beneath white ; abdomen the same, but the first four or five segments occupied dorsally by a large black blotch which leaves only small spots of the ground-colour.

Forewing whitish, hyaline, with sparse blackish irroration, costal margin tinged with light brown (towards base more violaceous), more heavily dotted and strigulated with black ; base pale violet-grey, black mixed ; cell-spot black, of moderate size, not ocellated, a vague black spot opposite to it on costa ; postmedian line black, slightly lunulate, and with minute, thickened proximal teeth ; arising on costa at nearly three-fourths, the distad curve between R^3 and M^2 moderate, a slight

proximal curve behind M^2 ; distal area very pale, delicate violet-grey, in its proximal half mostly covered by a black band or series of thick, proximally confluent, wedge-shaped markings, which are small and weak opposite the projection of postmedian line, strong again posteriorly, touching the postmedian line behind M^2 , but otherwise very narrowly separated from it; terminal dark line fine, interrupted at the veins; fringe brownish white, very feebly dark-spotted opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* similar except at costa, the discal dot smaller.

Underside with base and costa of forewing more weakly marked, cell-spot nearly as above, postmedian line wanting, the area distally thereto much more uniformly infuscated, becoming paler towards termen of hindwing, especially posteriorly.

Selukwe, S. Rhodesia, February 1913 (F. W. Short). Type in coll. L. B. Prout. A very elegant and distinct species.

70. *Zamarada euryscaphes* sp. nov.

♀, 31 mm. Similar to *Z. bathyscaphes* Prout (*Ent.* xlv. 196), from Rhodesia, but larger, the antennal pectinations relatively longer, and showing further the following differences:

Forewing with the discal spot larger and blacker, diamond-shaped; red areas duller, the distal not traversed by dentate pale subterminal; distal projection of the ground-colour still deeper and broader, the hinder edge of the anterior red patch not reaching vein R^3 until the termen, the red at termen reduced to a thick line between R^3 and M^1 and a very shallow projection between M^1 and M^2 .—*Hindwing* with corresponding distinctions, though the cell-dot is not as large as on forewing.

Eritrea: Asmara, October 20, 1905 (N. Beccari). Type in coll. Rothschild.

71. *Zamarada ignicosta pyrilampes* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀, 24–26 mm. Ground-colour somewhat less strigulated than in *Z. ignicosta ignicosta* (Prout, *Entom.* xlv. 198), from Rhodesia, distal borders quite different in colour, bright red scales almost entirely suppressing the purple. Thorax also more mixed with bright red above. Costal margin of forewing generally more yellow.

Marimba, Angola, September 30, 1903 (Dr. Ansorge). 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ in coll. Rothschild.

This is the "*Z. pyrocincta* ab. 1" of Hampson (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1910, p. 470), who overlooked the simple ♂ hindleg; in true *pyrocincta* the hindtibia is greatly dilated, with strong hair-tuft, almost as in *melpomene* Ob. (*Ét. Lép.* vi. t. clii. f. 1461) and others.

72. *Scardamia perobliqua* sp. nov.

♂, 23 mm. General effect of coloration as in *metallaria* Guen., abdomen with a chain of four or five metallic dorsal crests. *Forewing* orange, with extremely fine and close reddish (in places purple) transverse strigulation, leaving free clear bright orange bands proximally to the antemedian line, distally to the postmedian and proximally to the terminal; lines purple, mixed with shining silvery; antemedian gently curved and exceedingly oblique, from costa at 3.5 mm. to hindmargin at 5.5 or 6 mm.; postmedian commencing still more oblique, rounded

towards the radials, then straight and nearly parallel with termen, its beginning and ending thus at right angles; terminal line slightly interrupted by the veins; cell-dot quite small.—*Hindwing* without antemedian line; postmedian much straighter than on forewing; terminal inappreciably interrupted; small cell-dot present.

Underside clear yellow, with small dark cell-dots and conspicuous pink borders.

Mombasa, 14 miles N.W. of Rabai, c. 700 (St. A. Rogers). Type in coll. Oxford Mus. A second example, duller (chiefly because worn), from between Luwumbu and Mwailesia Rivers, Upper Luanga River, N.E. Rhodesia, August 7, 1910 (S. A. Neave) in coll. Brit. Mus.

73. *Anonychia prolucens* sp. nov.

♀, 35 mm. Head and palpus rufous. Antenna whitish. Thorax and abdomen rufous, the former and parts of the latter darker above.

Forewing orange-reddish, rather sparsely irrorated with dark purple-grey and with more or less broad streaks of the same between the veins, that along the fold almost reaching M and M²; veins partly marked with whitish; a pure white subbasal streak along SC; lines pure white, finely dark-edged on their obverse sides; antemedian slightly sinuous, from one-third hindmargin nearly to SC, 2 mm. proximally to discal dot; postmedian straight, oblique, from two-thirds hindmargin to SC⁵ at 1.5 mm. from termen, then faintly traceable parallel with termen; discal dot minute, black; a row of very small black terminal dots between the veins; fringe concolorous proximally, white at tips.—*Hindwing* paler, more pink, with minute dark grey discal dot and with white postmedian less firm than on forewing, less straight, more strongly angled subcostally, not dark-edged proximally; terminal dots very weak; fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath rather paler than above, the markings reproduced, the antemedian indistinct, terminal dots sharper. Hindwing beneath whitish violaceous, with dark irroration; discal dot enlarged; postmedian line dark-edged proximally, curved rather than angled subcostally; terminal dots well expressed.

Ambinaniudrano, 50 km. W. of Mohonoro, Madagascar, September 1912 (G. K. Kestell-Cornish), 2 ♀♀ in coll. Rothschild.

Closely related to *A. flexilinia* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* v. 34), which also inhabits Madagascar, but larger, brighter, more sharply marked and distinguishable at a glance by the straight lines; palpus fully (in *flexilinea* not quite) twice the length of diameter of eye. Pending revision, I follow Warren in the generic reference, but it should be pointed out that in true *Anonychia* (exclusively Oriental) SC¹ and SC² arise separate and anastomose, whereas in the African representatives they are long-stalked.

74. *Obolcola perconsersa* sp. nov.

♂, 20–21 mm. Closely related to *ferrorubrata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1670), from the Cape, agreeing in structure, except that C of the hindwing is closely approximated to SC for a rather longer distance, which may prove inconstant in larger material. Rather smaller. Further differs as follows:

Forewing less elongate anteriorly, the termen being considerably less oblique; colour less rufous, being coarsely and closely irrorated throughout with dark fuscous;

lines dark fuscous, more sinuous, median in particular much more deeply incurved between M and SM²; costal margin darkly spotted almost throughout; a large blackish discal dot.—*Hindwing* slightly darker than in *ferrorubrata*.—Under-surface similarly more infuscated.

Angola: Mayendi River, April 1900 (Penrice). 2 ♂♂ in coll. Rothschild.

This species and *ferrorubrata* will require to be separated from *Obolcola*, in which Warren (MS.) placed the latter; SC¹ of the forewing is free; SC² (like the coincident SC¹⁻² of *Obolcola*) is connected by a bar with SC³⁻⁴.

75. *Oxyfidonia pallidisecta* sp. nov.

♂, 26 mm. Head red-brown, narrowly pale at upper extremity of face and across middle of crown; antennal shaft pale. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing with termen waved, shallowly emarginate between SC⁵ and R³; fovea strong: light ochreous brown, coarsely and irregularly irrorated (especially in proximal and distal areas) with dark fuscous; veins in distal area broadly pale; lines pale; antemedian from about one-fourth costa, oblique outward, angled in cell, then sinuous to one-fourth hindmargin; cell-mark black, elongate; postmedian line from five-sevenths costa, curved or bent about R¹, oblique inwards from R³ to near hindmargin, slightly sinuous, oblique outwards again at hindmargin; subterminal line firm, except where cut by the veins, faintly sinuous, slightly receding from termen about the middle, then running to torus; terminal line dark fuscous, crenulate, rather thick between the veins; fringe pale, with dark spots opposite the veins, especially at apex.—*Hindwing* with termen somewhat crenulate, bent or bluntly angled at R³; pattern similar to that of forewing.

Underside pale ochreous brown, with weak darker irroration or dappling; cell-marks distinct; pale subterminal line present; forewing further with three, hindwing with two, indistinct lines or rows of spots, the median of both wings proximal to the cell-mark.

Lolanga, Upper Congo. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Much less rufous than *fulvida* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xii. 400) and quite differently marked, both wings with the angle at R³ rather less strong. The fine sharp lines recall *insolita* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xii. 39), which must also doubtless be referred to *Oxyfidonia*, though its ♂ is unknown.

76. *Oxyfidonia monoderctes* sp. nov.

♂, 19 mm. Head, body and wings deep fuscous, almost black, slightly relieved here and there with ochreous scales.

Forewing with the excision in anterior half of termen deep; SC¹⁻² arising beyond SC⁵, as in *Neostega*; costal margin in distal half with two or three small ochreous spots; a large irregularly roundish one distally to the cell, reaching from costa to just across R²; fringe slightly spotted with ochreous between the veins, especially in anterior part.—*Hindwing* unmarked.

Underside similar, the ochreous markings rather brighter, both wings with one or two additional dots near the base, the forewing also with a small costal spot proximally to the large spot and with the first spot distally to the same prolonged into a line, which almost reaches R¹ and is succeeded by a dot between R¹ and R².

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild.

A good deal like *Neostega flavigutta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 276) except in shape and antennal structure. Whether these should override the noteworthy venational approach to that genus remains somewhat doubtful.

77. *Peridela amica* sp. nov.

♂, 20 mm. Face deep fuscous, narrowly ochreous below. Palps deep fuscous, mixed with ochreous beneath. Vertex and antennal shaft bright ochreous, spotted with fuscous; pectinations very long, recalling *Oxyfodonia* or *Obolcola*. Thorax deep fuscous, mixed with ochreous in front. Legs fuscous, the foreleg darkest but with the femur spotted with ochreous, and both femur and tibia becoming ochreous on outer side; hindtibia not dilated. Abdomen fuscous.

Forewing with apex minutely produced, termen bent at R^3 ; SC^{1-2} stalked, separating opposite base of SC^5 ; fovea present; violet-grey, irrorated with fuscous; costal margin ochreous spotted with fuscous, underlined with ferruginous along SC; the other veins tinged in places with ochreous or ferruginous; lines slender, whitish yellow; antemedian vertical from hindmargin beyond one-third, obsolescent anteriorly to M; edged proximally with ferruginous; postmedian almost straight, from beyond three-fourths costa to beyond two-thirds hindmargin, edged distally with ferruginous; discal dot small, black; terminal line fine, ochreous; fringe blackish in proximal half, ochreous in distal, with blackish spots opposite the veins. — *Hindwing* suberemulate anteriorly, a tooth (about rectangular) at R^3 ; concolorous with forewing, except costal margin; antemedian line represented only by a vague ferruginous shade; postmedian as on forewing (much farther from termen in middle, on account of the wing-shape); discal dot, terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Underside without antemedian line, the ferruginous shading distally to the postmedian weaker but more diffused.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild.

A closely similar species (or, as I am inclined to believe, a highly remarkable aberration) is also represented by a single ♂ with the same data, unfortunately rather rubbed. Pale ochraceous instead of violet-grey, the fuscous irroration coarser but more irregular, especially on hindwing, where almost clear bands are left between cell-dot and postmedian line and again at termen, while the proximal part of hindwing is heavily marked; antemedian shade of hindwing thickened and darkened, crossing the cell-dot; postmedian line of both wings nearer termen, on forewing slightly excurved behind middle and incurved posteriorly, on hindwing **nearly parallel with termen**, more inbent between radials.

78. *Osteodes procidata eritreënsis* subsp. nov.

Forewing above with the dark border strong, rather broader than in most forms of *procidata* Guen. (*Spec. Gén. Léop.* x. 177), very sharply defined proximally, the pale subapical streak widened in its proximal part, so as to occupy more than half the width between R^1 and SC^5 ; a well-marked costal spot (rarely noticeable in the other forms) proximally to the dark border. — *Hindwing* with rather

strongly expressed transverse band from apex to torus, broadest at apex, the area distally to this band again becoming pale, especially at the veins.

Both wings beneath with the dark band and termen more nearly as on hindwing above, the enlarged subapical patch of the forewing conspicuous; the white ray and veins of the hindwing about as in *procidata procidata* and ab. *turbulentata* Guen.; discal marks strong, generally elongate.

Eritrea: Asmara, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, October 17-18, 1905 (N. Beccari). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Although Guenée founded this species on a number of examples from "Abyssinia," it is quite certain that his form was not the same as this; *procidata* is a very variable species, and individual aberrations sometimes nearly approach the Eritrean race, but it is so extreme and so constant as to merit a separate name.

79. *Osteodes warreni* nom. nov.

Osteodes exumbrata Warr., *Nor. Zool.* ix, 529 (1902) (nec Walk.)

Mr. Warren (*loc. cit.*) carefully differentiated this species (from the Kiknyu Escarpment) from *procidata* Guen. and *turbulentata* Guen., but misidentified it as *exumbrata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1860), which was described from Cape Town and is certainly—according to the type at the British Museum—a very worn example of the ordinary South African *Osteodes*, which I regard, until I can get access to Abyssinian material further elucidating Guenée's, as *procidata turbulentata* Guen. (subsp.). *warreni* has the palpus rather longer and less stoutly scaled than in the allied forms, the ground-colour above more pallid (less tinged with ochreous), the band of the underside quite differently formed from that of *procidata eritreënsis*, on the forewing slightly curved inwards at costa, on the hindwing placed proximally to the apex and torus and distinctly outbent or angled at the radial fold. It also differs from all other forms of *Osteodes* known to me in the markingless hindwing above; but this is said to be found in Guenée's *procidata*, so that it is just possible *warreni* will prove to be a subspecies of *procidata* and *turbulentata* a separate species, with *eritreënsis* as subspecies.

80. *Macaria albivia* sp. nov.

♂, 37 mm. Face and palpus brown, mixed with deep fuscous, especially on the upper part of the face and outer side of palpus; frontal tuft developed; palpus about one and a half times as long as diameter of eye. Antennal ciliation not very dense, scarcely as long as diameter of shaft. Head, body and legs brown, more or less mixed with fuscous, especially on the crown and the dorsal surface; hindtibia moderately strongly dilated, the hairs of the pencil partly brown, partly deep fuscous.

Forewing with termen not appreciably sinuate, less bowed than in *elvirata* Guen.; SC¹ arising from C, not touching SC²; fovea developed; dull white or brown-whitish, densely irrorated (except in band between median shade and post-median) with dark fuscous, the distal area purplish fuscous, much more sparsely and finely irrorated; costal edge more yellowish, fuscous spotted; antemedian line deep fuscous (sometimes indistinct), oblique outwards from one-fifth costa, acutely bent in cell, then slightly sinuous to one-fifth or one-fourth hindmargin; median shade broad, somewhat diffuse, formed of conglomerated fuscous irroration; the whitish band beyond containing some patches of fuscous irroration; cell-mark

elongate, running from median shade into the pale band; postmedian line dark fuscous, fine anteriorly, making a deep curve distad between SC^3 and R^2 , thicker and fairly straight (rather wavy) from radial fold to hindmargin; a pale line distally to the postmedian, interrupted at its bend; a dark costal spot between postmedian and termen, confluent with a second behind SC^3 , this again almost confluent with an oblique dash in the anterior part of the bend of the postmedian; variable dark clouding distally to the thickened part of the postmedian, narrowing about M^2 , then widening to tornus, marked between R^2 and M^2 by three elongate blackish-fuscous spots, the middle one the largest (in the *Ilesha* example this one alone developed); a conspicuous white submarginal spot between SC^3 and R^1 , some white dots anteriorly to it; terminal line strong, more or less interrupted at the veins, thickening between; fringe with a pale line at base, fuscous spots or clouds at the vein-ends.—*Hindwing* ample, termen gently crenulate, more markedly from SC^2 to R^3 , bent at R^3 ; the markings of forewing continued, except the antemedian; no anterior bend in the postmedian; the dark and white discal markings of the costal region wanting, on the other hand an ill-defined, approximately triangular, pale distal patch developed between R^3 and M^2 , narrowing to a point at termen just beyond the latter vein; discal spot free in the pale band, fairly large but not elongate; fringe whiter than on forewing.

Forewing beneath with the costal margin more broadly yellowish, the veins and a decided tinge in proximal part of wing also yellowish; ground-colour white (as in the palest specimens above), similarly marked to upperside, but with the distal area uniformly fuscous except for the conspicuous white subapical spot. Hindwing beneath whitish, the fuscous irroration or strigulation densest in basal area and along costa, the distal fuscous band broad, but leaving free a vague whitish subapical patch or scattered spots, a triangular whitish terminal patch as above, and another behind the postmedian line from abdominal margin about to M^2 .

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., November 1907—March 1908 (dry season). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, with a second from the same locality. Bibianaha, Gold Coast, 70 miles N.W. of Dimkwa, 700 ft., October 12, 1910 (H. G. F. Spurrell); *Ilesha*, S. Nigeria (L. E. H. Hamfrey); both in coll. Brit. Mus.

Similar to *ostentosaria* Möschl. (*Abh. Senckenb. Ges.* xv. 94) = *siennata* Warr., (*Nov. Zool.* vii. 95), but without the sienna bands, with the pale central band more conspicuous, etc. From *fuscataria* Möschl. (*Abh. Senck. Ges.* xv. 94; ? = *feraliata* Guen., sine loc; = *commixta* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iv. 106) it differs in being much more sharply marked, median shade much thicker, postmedian line of forewing more deeply bent subcostally, cell-spots and white subapical spot larger.

51. *Macaria percnoptera* sp. nov.

♂, 37 mm. Face mixed ochreous-grey and dark fuscous, frontal tuft developed. Palpus moderate, stout, third joint quite small; dark fuscous, first and part of second joint pale beneath and at extremities. Antennal joints not projecting, ciliation even, not as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen above fuscous, beneath (with legs) pale, with dark irroration. Hindtibia dilated, with hair-pencil.

Forewing with fovea developed; SC^1 out of C, closely approaching SC^2 , connected by a minute, slender bar; apex not very sharp, termen slightly waved, oblique, especially in its posterior half; the entire surface covered with dark purple-fuscous clouding and striation, leaving only slight traces of the whitish ground-

colour; extreme costal edge in places black, in places ochreous with black dots: markings deep fuscous, little darker than the rest of the wing; antemedian line bent in the cell; median shade bent round (but touching) the moderately large blackish cell-dot; postmedian line moderately strongly bent subcostally, closely followed distally by an obscure dark band (not bent subcostally), which is mixed with ferruginous anteriorly, is weak between the radials, contains a patch of ochreous scales between R^3 and M^1 , widens posteriorly and is distally bounded by a very indistinct, somewhat glaucescent, crenulated line; fringe concolorous, with a slender pale line at base.—*Hindwing* with inner margin relatively long, costa rather short, apex almost rounded off, termen subcrenulate, strongly bent in middle, but with the tooth at R^3 not very strongly produced; concolorous with forewing; median shade fairly distinct, forming a baseward curve in cell, thus proximal to the strong black discal dot; postmedian line crossing middle of wing, crenulate, faint, accompanied by a fine, faint glaucescent line; the ochreous mark beyond longer and narrower than on forewing, extending from R^2 to M^1 , placed proximally to, rather than on, the vague dark band; the glaucescent subterminal line from R^3 to tornus rather thick and distinct; a faint pale terminal patch about the medians; fringe here somewhat pale, with dark spots at vein-ends.

Forewing beneath in basal part shaded with ochreous anteriorly, spotted and dotted with fuscous; proximal half otherwise strongly striated with bluish white except on the fuscous median band and a large blackish cell-dot; the boundary of this area is slightly oblique, nearly straight, but faintly curved outwards at costal and hindmargin; distal area almost uniformly dark fuscous, with faintest indications of pale subterminal line. Hindwing beneath bluish white, with dark dots and strigulae, large cell-dot, broad median shade as above, curved subterminal band from costa to inner margin near tornus, a fuscous area distally to this band, parting from it before R^3 and ending midway between R^3 and M^1 , only a fainter bar running from it (parallel with the subterminal band) to termen near tornus.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons. Type in coll. L. B. Prout; a second example, rather rubbed, in coll. W. F. H. Rosenberg, the latter showing on the hindwing a sinuous postmedian line beneath in addition to the median and subterminal dark bands.

The underside and some of the shadings of the upper recall *M. subcretata* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* xii. 37), but I do not think *perenoptera* can possibly be a giant form of that species, which occurs also in the locality; termen of forewing more oblique, less convex, upper surface with less strong dark bands, under surface with less white than in ♂ *subcretata*, etc. Larger even than *fuscataria* Möschl., which is rather less varied above with whitish and ochreous, has the median line of the hindwing **crossing** or passing almost **distally** to the cell-spot, more white at base of fringes (especially beneath), a pale apical mark and a small white subapical spot on forewing beneath.

82. *Macaria semialbida* sp. nov.

♀, 25–26 mm. Similar to a small *acstimaria* Hb., abdomen more slender, forewing rather narrower, hindwing rather less crenulate, but projecting rather more strongly at R^3 , ground-colour white, antemedian line slightly more oblique, postmedian of both wings more thickened in middle, that of hindwing rather farther from cell-spot, triangular blackish mark proximally to subterminal line on both wings rather large and conspicuous, under-surface sharply marked.

British East Africa: Taveta, December 29, 1905 (K. St. A. Rogers); between Voi and Ndimu, June 4, 1897 (C. S. Betton); both in coll. Brit. Mns., the former the type.

83. *Macaria natalensis coronoleucas* subsp. nov.

♀, 26 mm. Slightly smaller than *natalensis natalensis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xi. 479), forewing above and beneath with a white apical patch between SC^4 and SC^5 , nearly twice as long as broad, and a smaller one behind it, submarginal, between SC^5 and R^1 ; terminal line rather weak and interrupted, the black marks before and behind R^3 not very strong. Both wings rather more strongly angled at R^3 , the lines of forewing slightly more oblique at costa, postmedian sometimes more incurved between M^2 and SM^2 . Hindwing beneath more mixed with white.

Madagascar: Ambinanindrano, 50 km. W. of Mahanoro, November 1911 (G. K. Kestell-Cornish). Type in coll. Rothschild, coloured like the most ochreous *natalensis natalensis*. A greyer ♀ in coll. Brit. Mns. from Ankafana, Betsileo (Rev. Deans Cowan). Perhaps a separate species.

84. *Macaria orthostates* sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm. Face fuscous. Head, body and legs for the most part concolorous with wings. Palpus about one-and-a-half times as long as diameter of eye. Antennal ciliation almost as long as diameter of shaft.

Forewing not very broad, apex round-pointed, termen almost inappreciably concave in anterior and convex in posterior half; SC^1 wanting; fovea not strong; pale violet-grey, with sparse fuscous irroration; lines deep fuscous; antemedian oblique, from one-fifth costa to scarcely beyond one-fifth hindmargin, somewhat sinuous, diffuse anteriorly; median line moderately thick, from before one-half costa, somewhat diffuse anteriorly and a little excurved so as to reach the cell-spot, straighter posteriorly, falling about vertically on hindmargin at scarcely beyond two-fifths; cell-spot strong, black; postmedian line strong, almost as thick as median, very slightly excurved, from beyond two-thirds costa to before two-thirds hindmargin; a black mark, as thick as the postmedian, starting on the same between R^3 and M^1 and running distad as far as the subterminal; subterminal line whitish grey, of medium thickness, nearly parallel with termen, slightly inbent between radials; termen with slight oblique-edged fuscous cloud ending in a point near the apex, which remains of the ground-colour; fringe weakly dark-chequered. — *Hindwing* with termen waved, an appreciable but not conspicuous prominence at R^3 ; pale violet-grey with slight fuscous irroration; the median line very indistinct, straightish, the postmedian rather more distinct, very slightly curved, both much finer than on forewing; discal dot small; subterminal line weakly indicated; no distal dark clouding; terminal dots and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath much suffused with ferruginous brown, leaving comparatively free the bands between the lines and an interrupted whitish subterminal; lines represented by diffuse shades, the antemedian and median broader than above; cell-spot present. Hindwing somewhat paler than forewing, the rust-brown suffusion chiefly expressed on the median shade and a band extending from the postmedian to the subterminal; cell-spot obsolete.

Madagascar: Antananarivo (ex coll. Chuliat). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Less brown than *obliquilineata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 307), median shade less

oblique, **proximal** to the cell-spot, postmedian less straight, hindwing with termen less bent in middle, much more weakly marked, etc. Very distinct from all species known to me ; intermediate between *Macaria* and *Discalma* (= *Tephropsis*).

85. *Macaria majestica tropica* subsp. nov.

On an average rather smaller than name-typical *majestica* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* viii. 213), ground-colour of rather a warmer tone, darker-shaded distally and usually with some blackish spots or dots distally to the postmedian line, one before R^1 of the forewing constant. Underside with a ferruginous-brown band accompanying the postmedian line distally, projecting short distal rays on the veins, forewing in addition with a dark patch connecting this band with the dark terminal mark round the sinns ($SC^5 R^3$).

Gambaga, Gold Coast (Dr. Bury), a long series in coll. Rothschild, including type. Zungeru, S. Nigeria, a series in coll. Brit. Mus. Fort Crampel, French Congo, in coll. L. B. Prout.

M. majestica majestica was described from Angola, but occurs in virtually the same form (perhaps on an average somewhat lighter) in Rhodesia and British East Africa. On the other hand a form from Mt. Mlanje, Nyassaland (S. A. Neave), in coll. Brit. Mus., is intermediate, having the under-surface of *majestica tropica* but without the distal dark markings of the upper, and will probably prove to represent a third race.

86. *Macaria fusciorufa* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 32–36 mm. Face red-brown, upper extremity black ; a small, pointed cone of projecting scales at lower extremity, above black, beneath ochreous. Palps ochreous, the second joint mixed with red-brown on upper and outer sides. Crown red-brown, a pale ochreous fillet between antennae. Antennal shaft ochreous, somewhat dotted with rufous ; ciliation in ♂ fully as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen red-brown above, ochreous beneath. Hindtibia in ♂ dilated, with hair-pencil.

Forewing not very broad, termen in ♂ scarcely, in ♀ markedly excised between apex and R^3 ; fovea in ♂ present ; SC^1 arising from C, sometimes anastomosing with SC^2 ; ochreous, densely irrorated, or sometimes covered (almost as in *perfusaria* Walk.) with rufous ; proximal area more or less irrorated with dark purple-grey, the curved antemedian line scarcely traceable ; median shade purple-grey, ill-defined, bent round an ill-defined dark cell-mark, then slightly oblique and nearly straight to hindmargin just before middle ; postmedian line sometimes firmer, deep brown, rather thick or consisting of two confluent lines ; arising at about two-thirds costa, strongly outbent, then slightly sinuate inwards ; distal area strongly suffused with dark purple-grey ; terminal line weak.—*Hindwing* relatively ample, termen somewhat crenulate, rather more so in ♀, a moderate bend at R^3 ; coloured like forewing, the median and postmedian lines continued, the former nearly straight except for a slight proximal bend round the small discal dot, the postmedian gently curved, reaching inner-margin at two-thirds.

Both wings beneath pale ochreous to the postmedian line, with rather coarse but (especially on the hindwing) sparse fuscous dots and strigulae ; median shade rather broader and much stronger than above ; postmedian line on forewing only slightly curved anteriorly ; distal area mostly rufous ; with strong purple-grey

clouding; forewing with a small pale subapical spot; hindwing partly pale at termen, especially between R^3 and M^1 .

Mlanje, Nyassaland, March—April 1913 (S. A. Neave), in coll. Rothschild et coll. Brit. Mus. Type in coll. Rothschild, March 15.

Examples with the postmedian line obsolete present altogether a very blurred and indefinite appearance.

87. *Boarmia cyrtogramma* sp. nov.

♂, 43 mm. Face light brown, mixed with dark fuscous. Palpus rather long, mostly dark fuscous. Vertex and antennal shaft light brown, irrorated with fuscous; pectinations long. Thorax concolorous with forewing, abdomen with hindwing, a narrow pale ochreous belt at base of abdomen. Hindtibia dilated, with hair-pencil.

Forewing moderately broad, termen almost smooth, faintly sinuous; SC^{1-2} coincident, free; fovea well developed; pale ochreous brown, with sparse fuscous irroration, posteriorly rather deeper ochreous; costal edge marked in places with fuscous, especially proximally; a purplish fuscous antemedian line from hindmargin just beyond the fovea, strongly oblique outwards to SC , then bending to reach costa at one-third, also with a slight projection in front of SM^2 ; the beginning of a very oblique median line at two-sevenths hindmargin; a moderate discal dot; postmedian dark fuscous, rather fine, from costa 3 mm. before apex, very strongly curved, so as to run proximad from R^1 to the base of R^3 and along DC^4 , then less clearly defined, nearly vertical to SM^2 and curving outwards to nearly two-thirds hindmargin; almost the entire area distally to this line purple-fuscous of varying intensity, somewhat dusted with ferruginous, especially on the veins and as a proximal suffusion between the radials; only the apex (obliquely edged posteriorly) and an oval spot from before R^3 to behind M^1 remaining of the ground-colour; a subapical fuscous spot in the pale apical patch; slight indications of an interrupted whitish subterminal line.—*Hindwing* with termen scarcely at all crenulate, only a little more noticeably so between the radials; purplish fuscous, at the extreme base concolorous with forewing, this shade bounded by a straight subbasal line in continuation of the median of forewing; discal dot present; some ferruginous dusting on veins (except C), between discal dot and postmedian line and to some extent towards inner margin; postmedian line from nearly three-fourths costa, deeply incurved between C and SC^2 , slightly so between SC^2 and R^1 , then obsolete except as dots on the veins; slight indications of a whitish, interrupted subterminal line, accompanied proximally by some faint dark internodal spots.

Under-surface with the markings similar but more blurred; forewing posteriorly with more fuscous suffusion; hindwing with less fuscous suffusion except towards termen, thus concolorous with forewing above.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., January—March 1907, dry (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Evidently related to the species described by Warren as *Hyposidra smithi* (Nov. Zool. xi. 480), but with different subcostal venation, smoother termen, much more curved postmedian line, more variegated colorring, etc. Generic position doubtful, as the scaling is scarcely so hairy as in true *Boarmia* and the aspect different; in any case no *Hyposidra*. Perhaps a new genus in the *Geolyces*—*Miantochora* group.

88. *Boarmia barretti* sp. nov.

♂, 38 mm. Face not at all protuberant; concolorous with wings. Palpus shortish; fuscous, except at tip. Tongue slender. Antenna with the pectinations long, darkly coloured. Vertex, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings, the breast fuscous, the abdomen dorsally narrowly dark at the ends of the segments. Femora and tibiae fuscous, light spotted; tarsi light, fuscous spotted; hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing not very broad, termen scarcely subcrenulate, rather strongly oblique; fovea slight; SC^{1-2} coincident, not anastomosing with C; light greyish brown with a slight olive tint, clearer brown along hindmargin and along the veins distally; costal, median, apical, and distal areas with fuscous strigulation; lines black; antemedian from a vertical costal spot at nearly one-third, acutely angled outwards in cell, then oblique inwards, straight to fold, curving more strongly basewards from here to hindmargin; median obsolescent, suggested by stronger dark shading near the postmedian; postmedian from a vague costal spot at beyond two-thirds, inbent at SC^5 , acutely angled at R^1 , parallel with termen to R^3 , then forming a long but very shallow inward curve, reaching hindmargin little beyond middle; distal area with a white spot between R^3 and M^1 ; terminal line fine, black, forming a series of very shallow lunules, meeting in internervular black dots; fringe weakly mottled with fuscous.—*Hindwing* with termen moderately crenulate; costal region pale, the rest concolorous with forewing; a blackish spot at base; traces of antemedian line in inner-marginal part; an elongate discal mark; postmedian fine at costa, otherwise thick and black; accompanied distally by a band of fuscous shading, then by a clear pale band, this again by a narrow brown shade proximally to the almost obsolete subterminal line; terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Underside paler, with the principal markings reproduced, forewing with discal spot more apparent than above.

Transkei (Miss F. Barrett). Type in coll. L. B. Prout; a second in coll. Brit. Mus.

Recalls *rufiplaga* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* ix. 524 (*Cutascia*), but smaller, rather narrower winged, more olive; antemedian line of hindwing far proximal to cell-mark, postmedian of forewing differently formed, etc. Perhaps still nearer *contemptaria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxi. 367), costa of forewing less arched, termen of hindwing less deeply crenulate, colour less brown, discal marks not ocellated.

89. *Boarmia complacita* sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Face and palpus ochreous brown dotted with blackish; palpus with rather long-projecting scales beneath. Tongue developed. Head and body concolorous with wings, the abdomen above slightly darkened at the ends of the segments. Foreleg darkened, with pale spots at the ends of the joints.

Forewing with costa almost straight, apex rather pronounced, termen oblique, little convex, gently crenulate; SC^{1-2} coincident; violet-whitish, somewhat shaded with brown and tolerably strongly irrorated with fuscous; lines black, not very slender; antemedian from costa at 3.5 mm. to hindmargin at 2 mm., rather strongly curved; postmedian from just beyond two-thirds costa (here not strong) somewhat oblique inward, suddenly bent outward before reaching R^1 , here angled and from this point strong, formed as in *barretti*, the posterior curve rather deep;

median shade weaker, starting midway between the lines, strongly excurved, from R^2 slender, parallel with (and near) the postmedian, the intervening space from M^2 to hindmargin infuscated; subterminal only expressed by a white spot between R^3 and M^1 and narrowly crossing the former, accompanied proximally and anteriorly by some dark shading; terminal line black, somewhat interrupted, strongly thickened (anteriorly forming definite black dots) between the veins; fringe somewhat irrorated or chequered, especially in distal part, and traversed by a dark dividing-line.—*Hindwing* with termen rather strongly crenulate; median shade thick, nearly straight, continuing the median and postmedian of forewing; postmedian starting midway between this and apex and running almost parallel with termen; the white subterminal spot obsolete.

Underside strongly irrorated, costal margin of forewing alternately pale and dark; all the lines reproduced, though mostly less sharp than above; both wings with a cell-spot and with the distal area somewhat darkened, containing conspicuous white spot corresponding to that of forewing above.

Foot of Nienwveld Mountains, 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt).

Probably near "*Omphalucha* (?) "*rufinubes* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* xii. 398), agreeing in structure; of both the ♂ is unknown.

90. *Boarmia intrusilinea* sp. nov.

♂, 42 mm. Face with tolerably appressed scales; red-brown. Palpus rather short and stout; ochreous, 1st and 2nd joint marked with red-brown on outer side. Vertex and antennal shaft pale ochreous; pectinations darker, very long, decreasing very suddenly from about middle, a rather long distal part nearly simple. Thorax pale ochreous, with dark transverse bands anteriorly and posteriorly; abdomen pale ochreous, dorsally shaded (especially on 2nd-3rd and 6th-7th segments) with red-brown and with very narrow dark fuscous transverse marks at the ends of the segments. Legs ochreous, more or less irrorated and banded with fuscous; hindtibia dilated, with hair-pencil.

Forewing with termen scarcely crenulate; fovea developed; SC^{1-2} coincident; pale ochreous brown, with irregular darker, slightly more olivaceous brown irroration; lines fine, fuscous, starting from small blackish costal spots; antemedian from one-fourth costa, strongly excurved in anterior half, then oblique inwards to before one-fourth hindmargin, accompanied proximally in posterior half by a dark shade; median line from middle of costa, still more strongly excurved anteriorly, but here almost obsolete, incurved behind cell, slightly outbent about submedian fold; a vague costal spot just proximally to three-fourths; postmedian from midway between this and apex, finely denticulate on veins, slightly oblique outwards, somewhat incurved about R^1 , forming a long shallow inward curve between R^2 and fold, here angled, then strongly oblique to middle of hindmargin; a slight grey line close distally and parallel to the postmedian; subterminal line dentate, indistinct and interrupted, with some slight dark shading proximally, a tinge of pinkish in the ground-colour at the interruption behind R^3 ; discal mark slender, slightly elongate; an oblique dark line from apex, crossing the postmedian and continuing in front of R^1 to the median line, on which it ends slightly thickened; a crenulate marginal line, only touching the termen at the vein-ends.—*Hindwing* with termen crenulate; concolorous with forewing, first line from inner margin before one-third, straightish; discal mark slightly lunulate; postmedian denticulate, slightly sinuous,

from two-thirds inner margin to apex ; subterminal line nearly as on forewing, with a stronger dark proximal shade at inner margin and crossed by an oblique dark line which runs from termen at SC^2 to R^1 near postmedian line ; a crenulate terminal line.

Underside paler, the lines scarcely traceable ; both wings with the discal mark ; forewing also with three dark costal spots, minute costal strigulae and very faint brownish terminal suffusion between SC^5 and R^2 .

Iagos. Type in coll. Rothschild.

91. *Boarmia sabinei* sp. nov.

♀, 48 mm. Face blackish fuscous. Palpi shortish, concolorous with face. Vertex, thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen dorsally in places rather heavily irrorated, tending to form broad belts.

Wings shaped nearly as in *punctinalis* Scop. (= *consortaria* F.), the hindwing scarcely so elongate costally and with the terminal crenulation even slighter.—*Forewing* with SC^{1-2} coincident, connected by slender bar with C ; pale violet-grey, with moderately strong fuscous irroration or minute strigulation, resulting in a tone rather lighter and less glossy than *Cleora rhomboidaria perfumaria* Newm. ; antemedian line scarcely discernible, apparently placed and formed nearly as in *C. rhomboidaria*, a dark dot at its origin on costa ; median line strong, from midcosta, very slightly oblique outwards to behind R^2 , then angled and running almost straight to four-ninths hindmargin ; a long-oval discal ocellus placed in the angle of this line ; postmedian from two-thirds costa, very slightly incurved at first, straighter from R^1 to R^2 , then bent proximally, approaching and proceeding near to the median, almost as in *rhomboidaria* ; this line marked on all the veins with minute dark distal teeth, blackened and thickened on R^3 , where there is an additional slight tooth proximally ; subterminal line lunulate-dentate, only indicated by sparser brown irroration and by some slight brown shades which accompany it proximally at costa, proximally and distally between the radials and very feebly in the posterior part ; terminal line thickened between the veins, very slender and tending to obsolescence in their vicinity ; fringe grey, faintly spotted with brownish opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with a thick dark line continuing the median of forewing and running straight to inner-margin at about two-fifths ; an oval or slightly lunular discal ocellus ; a sinuous, minutely denticulate postmedian, obsolescent at costa, formed analogously to that of forewing but well distal to the cell-mark ; subterminal line as on forewing ; terminal slightly stronger.

Under-surface whitish, with very feeble dark irroration, proximal half of costal area more strongly marked ; both wings with large black cell-mark, median and postmedian lines faintly traceable, a dark distal border, that of forewing widest (about 4 mm.) and darkest apically, feeble in posterior half, that of hindwing more uniform, only becoming evanescent close to tornus.

Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, May 12, 1911 (L. A. Sabine). Type in coll. L. B. Prout. N'Gami Country (F. D. Lugard), a ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus., rather browner and sharper marked, fovea well developed, hindtibia with hair-pencil. Zungeru, Nigeria (G. B. Simpson), a small worn ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus., apparently more infuscated, rather recalling *Chogada funesta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xii. 398).

In the last-mentioned example, SC^{1-2} of forewing anastomoses strongly with C.

92. *Boarmia cataimena* sp. nov.

♂, 44 mm. Very similar to the preceding, differing as follows:

Hindtibia not dilated.—*Forewing* with SC^{1-2} long-stalked, the stalk connected by short bars with C and with SC^{3-4} ; fovea rather smaller; ground-colour less violet-grey, more inclining to ochreous, the costal margin and veins strongly tinged with ochreous; fusconsirration strong; median and postmedian lines more proximally placed, the latter almost touching the posterior angle of cell, a black mark filling the space at the origin of veins R^3-M^1 ; an ill-defined whitish terminal patch between R^3 and M^2 .—*Hindwing* with corresponding distinctions, except costa.

Underside with the dark marginal markings restricted to small subapical patches on costa and on termen between SC^5 and R^2 , a quadrate apical spot of 2 mm. diameter remaining white.

Durban, February 1907 (G. F. Leigh). Type in coll. Rothschild.

93. *Boarmia bipandata* sp. nov.

♂, 47 mm. Face with tolerably appressed scales. Palpus rather short, fuscous. Antennal pectinations long, shortening rather suddenly, apical two-fifths almost simple. Head and body concolorous with wings. (Hindlegs lost, tibia presumably not dilated, as the abdominal spine is wanting.)

Wings shaped nearly as in *Cleora repandata* L., the hindwing still more weakly crenulate.—*Forewing* with fovea; SC^{1-2} long-stalked, connected by short bar with C; reddish grey-brown, with fine, sparse blackish irroration; dark costal spots at commencement of the lines, first at one-fourth, rather oblique outwards, median at before one-half, postmedian at two-thirds, rather oblique inwards; first line somewhat excurved in cell, incurved between M and SM^2 , then extremely oblique baseward and thickened; median forming a deep angle distally to the oval, open cell-mark, then dentate, meeting postmedian in a roundish black spot at hind-margin; postmedian formed as in *C. repandata* L., but with deeper outward bend anteriorly, a rather marked thickening about R^3 ; subterminal line rather deeply lunulate-dentate, chiefly indicated by dark filling-in proximally; termen with elongate dark spots between the veins.—*Hindwing* with dentate median line continued (antemedian); oval discal ocellus strong; postmedian strongly bent outward distally to cell-mark, then fairly straight to inner margin, marked with black teeth on the veins; subterminal and terminal as on forewing.

Underside paler, the discal ocelli almost entirely dark, postmedian line weakly reproduced, subterminal dark shading indicated, on forewing almost confined to costal end, here rather strong; forewing with a paler quadrate apical patch, bounded by the subterminal shade and a slight dark shade between SC^5 and R^1 .

Near Baringa, Lulongo River, Congo, lat. 0, long. 21° E. (Rev. E. Cartwright). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Very similar to *contortilinea* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv, 245), the type of the new genus *Zeuctoboarmia* (infra), but with the forewing more elongate, SC^{1-2} arising well back from cell and not coincident throughout.

Zeuctoboarmia gen. nov.

Face not protuberant, with appressed scales. Palpus rather short, moderately stout. Tongue present. Antenna in ♂ bipectinate with long branches, which do

not reach its apex ; in ♀ (as far as known) also bipectinate, with shorter branches. Pectus hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia in ♂ sometimes dilated, with hair-pencil ; all spurs present.

Forewing with termen smooth ; cell rather less than one-half ; SC^{1-2} coincident, from stalk of SC^{3-5} , anastomosing or connected by short bar with C, SC^2 commonly connected by short bar with SC^{3-4} ; radials normal ; M^1 separate.—*Hindwing* with termen waved or subcrenulate ; cell rather less than one-half ; C and SC^2 normal ; R^2 wanting ; M^1 separate.

Type of the genus : *Zeuctoboarmia contortilinea* (Warr.) = *Alcis contortilinea* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iv. 245.

Here belong, in addition to the species about to be described, the following : *simplex* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* v. 247 ; *pectinata* Warr., *op. cit.* iv. 97 ; *smithi* Warr., *op. cit.* ix. 519 ; possibly also *comoraria* Ob., *Ét. Lép.* vii. 292, f. 1715, unknown to me. A specialised development of *Boarmia*, apparently confined to tropical Africa.

94. *Zeuctoboarmia translata* sp. nov.

♂, 42–50 mm. Face dark brown, lower one-third ochreous whitish. Palpus rather short, with very short terminal joint ; ochreous whitish, 2nd–3rd joint dark brown on outer side. Antennal shaft spotted with brown ; pectinations very long, rather weak and slender, curled, a very short apical part simple. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing rather broad, termen oblique, curved, slightly waved ; fovea rather small ; colour and markings nearly as in *Z. smithi* Warr., but less ochraceous, the irroration somewhat denser and darker, postmedian line with longer teeth distally, terminal spots more elongate.—*Hindwing* ample, termen convex, moderately crenulate ; marked as in *smithi*, with corresponding modifications to those of forewing, the discal lunule more heavily dark-margined.

Underside dirty whitish, with dark discal spot and terminal dashes ; forewing with costa more ochreous, dark-spotted, also with some dark dusting in anterior part (especially in cell), a weak postmedian line in anterior part, and a dark costal spot near the apex.

Nairobi to Mount Kenia ; type in coll. Rothschild. Nairobi Forest, Kikuyu, 5400 ft., April 5, 1900 (R. Crawshay), in coll. Brit. Mus. Rau, Nandi Country, February 23, 1899 (Dr. Ansorge), in coll. Rothschild.

Very near *smithi* Warr., from the Congo, venation the same (SC^{1-2} connected with C, sometimes also with SC^{3-4}), palpus rather less short, pectinations still longer, wings rather broader.

95. *Cleora cnephaea* sp. nov.

♂, 42–50 mm. Build robust. Face with appressed scales ; blackish fuscous. Palpus moderate, rather stout, closely scaled, third joint quite small, deflexed ; fuscous, darkest above and on outer side. Antenna with long pectinations, a short apical portion nearly simple, ciliated. Vertex and thorax concolorous with wings, tegulae blackened ; abdomen dorsally blackened, first segment and anal tuft remaining ochreous. Hindtibia dilated, with hair-pencil.

Forewing not very broad, termen not crenulate ; fovea present ; SC^{1-2} from cell, stalked for about one-half their length ; ochreous with a tinge of reddish, irrorated with dark purple-fuscous, almost entirely clouded over therewith in the posterior

part; in the type specimen there is no sharp demarcation to the clouded area, in a paratype it occupies about the posterior half of the wing from base to median line, broadens a little between this and postmedian, again distally to the postmedian and still again distally to the subterminal, running to termen near apex; blackish costal spots at the beginnings of the three lines; antemedian strongly oblique from SC to hindmargin near base; median and postmedian sharply bent outwards behind SC, then dentate, the median about parallel with termen, the postmedian more oblique and sinuous, approaching it at hindmargin; cell-mark inconspicuous, proximal to the median line; subterminal line ochreous, lunulate-dentate, not conspicuous (in dark specimens mostly covered by the fuscous clouding); termen and fringe fuscous, interrupted by the ground-colour at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* not very broad, termen moderately crenulate; concolorous with forewing, mostly, though confusedly, with a pale band remaining proximally to the crenulate postmedian line, also (especially in type) a pale subterminal, thickened at hindmargin.

Underside similar, the fuscous parts less deep (more shadowy).

Vivet, S. Nigeria, May 1906 (C. G. Dudgeon), type in coll. Brit. Mus. Paratypes, merely labelled Nigeria, in coll. Rothschild.

Except in shape, very similar to another Nigerian insect which I take to be the ♂ of "*Therapis*" (? *Geolyces*) *sordida* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* xii. 40.

96. *Cleora spuria* sp. nov.

♂, 40 mm. Face with somewhat projecting scales in lower part. Palpus short, rough-scaled below. Tongue short. Antenna scarcely one-half as long as forewing, with very long pectinations to about the 27th joint (little beyond one-half), apical part nearly simple. Pectus strongly hairy. Femora and tibiae hairy. Abdomen beneath slightly hairy. Head and body tawny brown mixed with rust-red, base of abdomen with some whitish admixture above. Antennal pectinations black.

Forewing fairly broad, costa slightly sinuous, termen rather strongly oblique, slightly curved about R^3 , straighter anteriorly; fovea well developed; SC^1 and SC^2 free; dirty white with rather sparse fuscous irroration; basal area as far as antemedian line, costal to SC and apical to across R^1 suffused with tawny and rust-red; veins also reddened, at least distally; lines fuscous, not very strong; antemedian from one-fourth costa to rather beyond one-fourth hindmargin, very slightly curved, preceded on the rufous area by a vague, still less oblique, dark band; cell-mark black, elongate, slender, angulated; median shade from costa opposite cell-mark, oblique outward, rather thick, sharply bent behind R^1 , then incurved, becoming fine and indistinct and near postmedian; postmedian from nearly two-thirds costa, slightly sinuous to R^2 , here bent, then incurved, reaching hindmargin at about three-eighths; some vague fuscous shading distally to this line about the radials and M^1 , more or less extended to termen about R^2 ; subterminal white line ill-defined, irregularly crenulate and sinuous, interrupted from behind R^2 to M^1 by a large white subterminal spot; a terminal line of rather thick black dashes.—*Hindwing* with inner margin long, costa relatively short, termen weakly sub-crenulate; without the rufous cloudings, except on and contiguous to the veins distally; antemedian line wanting; a sinuous line at one-third, thickened in cell and not reaching either margin; the rest corresponding to forewing, the subterminal white patch less conspicuous.

Underside ochreous whitish, almost markingless, the forewing becoming more

ochreous anteriorly, the submarginal spot rather whiter than the rest, very slight dark suffusion about the radials; terminal line weak, brownish, not black, on hindwing obsolete.

Ilesha, S. Nigeria (Capt. Humfrey). Type in coll. Rothschild.

No doubt near *divisaria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxi. 366), but the very differently shaped wings, non-stalking of SC^1 and SC^2 of forewing, much less oblique first line, black discal mark and rufous costal shades are distinctive. The two should perhaps form a new genus, on account of the hairy tibiae, short palpus, etc., which suggest some affinity with the *Biston* group; similar tibiae are found in *Miantochora gumpfenbergi* Möschl., but are very exceptional in the *Geometridae*.

97. *Cleora proximaria albescens* subsp. nov.

Considerably whiter than name-typical *proximaria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxi. 365), from S. Africa, lacking the grey cloudings which give to the latter its characteristic aspect. On an average smaller.

British East Africa, only a few examples seen, but these constant. Mgana, September 4, 1896 (type); Mombasa, October 1906 (Dr. Ansorge); in coll. Rothschild.

98. *Cleora indigna* sp. nov.

♂, 26 mm. Face broad, scarcely rough-scaled, grey, tinged with ochreous and dotted with fuscous. Palpus very short and slender. Tongue developed. Antenna pectinate with moderate branches. Head, body and legs concolorous with wings. Hindtibiae not dilated.

Wings shaped nearly as in *Ectropis delosaria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1541) = *crassa* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 395), only with the termen of forewing slightly more oblique.—*Forewing* with fovea well developed; SC^{1-2} very shortly stalked; dirty whitish, tinged (especially about the veins and margins) with ochreous brown and rather strongly (though not quite evenly) irrorated with fuscous; basal area somewhat clouded with fuscous; lines blackish; antemedian from before one-third costa, curved and strongly oblique, rather thick, reaching hindmargin near base; postmedian slender, crenulate, strongest at the vein-teeth, recalling that of *Ectropis delosaria* but vertical from costa, curved about the radials and with the proximal curve behind M^2 very shallow; discal mark long and thick, a vague dark median shade bending closely round it distally and then running from its posterior extremity to hindmargin, parallel with postmedian line; subterminal almost obsolete, its position indicated by a slight brownish shade proximally; terminal line thickened between the veins.—*Hindwing* similar, without first line, cell-mark smaller, the median shade touching its proximal side.

Under-surface paler, costal edge of forewing somewhat ochreous, dark-strigulated; markings weak, almost confined to cell-mark and postmedian; both wings with rather stronger dark dusting proximally to the postmedian than distally.

Cambo Caquenje, Bihé, Angola, November 3, 1904 (Dr. Ausorge). Type in coll. Rothschild.

99. *Hemerophila dnophera* sp. nov.

♂, 34 mm. Rather larger than *H. aborta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* v. 247), from Uganda, palpus longer (about $1\frac{1}{2}$), antennal pectinations slightly shorter (barely four times as long as diameter of shaft); very much darker, the warm brown

ground-colour both above and beneath being strongly suffused almost throughout with deep fuscous, on the forewing above with a few spots at costa, and an ill-defined patch in distal area from the radials to near tornus, on the hindwing above with the beginning at inner-margin of a narrow band between median and postmedian lines remaining less suffused.

Forewing marked nearly as in *aborta*, the lines deeper black, both thickened at costa; postmedian rather less oblique, its acute angle in front of R^3 not approaching so near the termen; median shade vague, but connected with postmedian line by some black shading in middle of wing; cell-spot perhaps less enlarged.—*Hindwing* with median shade and postmedian line almost as in *aborta* but blacker, rather near together.—Underside with postmedian line rather sharper than in *aborta*.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild.

The venation, if constant, affords a further distinction: in *H. aborta* SC^1 arises from the cell, well away from SC^2 ; in *dnophera* it is shortly stalked with SC^2 ; in both it anastomoses with C. They agree in having the forewing more shortened and rounded than in typical *Hemerophila*; *H. serrataria* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxi. 412; = *denticulata* Warr., *Nor. Zool.* xi. 473 = *curta* Warr., *op. cit.* xvi. 119), from Natal, has a rather similarly shaped ♂, but has SC^{1-2} coincident, generally well separated from C.

100. *Hemerophila rotifera* sp. nov.

♀, 35 mm. Head grey-brown with some darker irroration. Palpus rather short. Antenna with single bristles almost as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen grey mixed with brown.

Forewing rather broad, apex almost rectangular, termen crenulate, obliquely curved in posterior part; SC^1 anastomising slightly with C, SC^2 free; proximal and distal areas brown, slightly mixed with grey and clouded with deep fuscous; central area grey, with slight and sparse brown irroration (stronger costally); lines fine, brown; antemedian from about two-fifths costa to one-fourth hindmargin, sinuous, strongly oblique inwards in posterior half; postmedian angled inwards subcostally, acutely bent outwards before R^1 (the tip of the projection obsolescent), oblique inwards and somewhat sinuous to three-fifths hindmargin; a round brown cell-spot fully 1 mm. in diameter; a very ill-defined median shade traversing the grey area between cell-spot and postmedian, less angled outwards than the latter; dark clouding in terminal area weaker distally than proximally, but without sharp demarcation; terminal line interrupted, expanded into spots between the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen strongly crenulate; mostly brown, somewhat greyer near base, a grey, slightly brown-irrorated patch distally to subterminal line from tornus to middle; discal spot small, not sharp; a feeble, nearly straight, rather thick postmedian line from three-fifths hindmargin, bent near costa but becoming almost obsolete; subterminal pale line somewhat crenulate, almost obsolete, curved from tornus to radial fold, where it again approaches termen; a narrow dark band proximally to the subterminal, obsolete towards costa; interrupted terminal line and spots strong anteriorly, weak posteriorly.

Both wings beneath duller and more uniform, with fuscous irroration and vague fuscous subterminal band; forewing with rather large, hindwing with slightly smaller cell-spot.

Masindi, Junne 1897 (Dr. Ansorge). Type in coll. Rothschild.
The coloration rather recalls *H. emaria* Brem.

101. *Hemerophila contenta* sp. nov.

♂, 39 mm. Face pale ochreous brown, mixed, especially in middle, with red-brown. Palpus of moderate length, pale ochreous brown, mixed on upper and outer sides with red-brown. Tongue short. Vertex, thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Antennal pectinations long, ceasing rather abruptly at about three-fourths. Abdomen rather long.

Forewing rather narrow, termen waved, not crenulate, rather strongly oblique in posterior part; SC^{1-2} short-stalked, SC^2 connected by bar with SC^{3-4} ; dirty whitish, irrorated with ochreous brown and marked with red-brown, tending in places to dark fuscous; some indefinite suffusion at base; first line sinuous, very oblique from one-fourth hindmargin in the direction of cell-spot, ceasing about at M, nowhere well distinguishable from a dark shade which accompanies it proximally and which is merged at M into some dark clouding posteriorly to the cell-spot; cell-spot moderate; median line from five-ninths costa, irregularly lunulate, not sharply defined, oblique outwards to behind R^1 , oblique inwards from R^2 to middle of hindmargin, accompanied proximally (except from fold to hindmargin) by dark shading; postmedian line obsolete anteriorly, except as an elongate spot along costa; developed from R^1 , parallel with termen to R^3 , then more oblique, throughout minutely dentate inwards on the veins, at hindmargin accompanied distally by a large dark spot; termen between apex and R^3 with some dark shading nearly as in *H. abruptaria* Thub., but continued across the postmedian line so as to join the shading behind cell-spot; some weaker dark shading between R^3 and hindmargin, forming distal boundary to the obsolescent, lunulate whitish subterminal line; termen with somewhat triangular (posteriorly more elongate) fuscous spots between the veins: fringe dark-spotted opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen waved, not toothed at SC^2 , crenulate between SC^2 and R^3 , then rather straight; median line continued, accompanied distally by a narrow dark shade, which reaches the moderate cell-spot; postmedian from costa near apex nearly straight (very slightly sinuous) to beyond two-thirds inner margin; subterminal broad but very ill-defined, followed distally by a slightly curved dark line from termen near SC^2 to inner margin close to tornus, and this again by a dark terminal shade.—Underside with the markings reproduced, not very sharply defined.

Ganyoro, Ivory Coast, May 2-7, 1903 (Pemberton). Type in coll. Rothschild. Also in coll. Rothschild a ♂ from Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September—November 1911, more uniformly greyish, forewing with the postmedian line double and the subterminal rather better expressed by dark edgings. Not inconceivably a ♂ form of *penumbra* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xii. 395), notwithstanding the extraordinarily different shape, shorter stalking of SC^{1-2} , etc.

102. *Nychiodes tyttha* sp. nov.

♂, 23 mm.; ♀, 28 mm. Antennal pectinations in both sexes relatively somewhat longer than in the type species. Head and body concolorous with wings, face a little more infuscated, abdomen slightly dark-belted at the ends of the segments.

Forewing with termen entire; SC^{1-2} coincident, sometimes (the ♀ paratype)

anastomosing at a point with SC^{3-4} ; pale ochreous brown, closely irrorated with red-brown and more sparsely and irregularly with fuscous; base of costa spotted with dark fuscous; lines blackish; antemedian from before one-third costa, strongly excurved in cell, less curved (nearly parallel with termen) from M to SM^2 , then oblique basewards; preceded by a reddish brown shade, at least posteriorly; median shade ill-defined, from a costal spot between the lines, lunulate-dentate, in posterior half nearer to postmedian than to antemedian; postmedian thickened into spots or dashes on the veins; from towards three-fourths costa, oblique inwards at origin, excurved from SC^3 , strongly incurved from R^2 to M^1 , then nearly vertical to hindmargin; accompanied distally by red-brown shading, especially in posterior half; a red-brown shade between the radials, reaching termen; terminal line black, thickened between and more or less interrupted at the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen much less deeply crenulate than in the type; concolorous with forewing, rather more mixed with fuscous from base to the weakly defined median shade than beyond; a postmedian line formed almost as in *Synopsisia sociara* Hbn., but rather slighter; an ill-defined red-brown subterminal shade; terminal line as on forewing.

Under-surface dull whitish ochreous, the forewing more or less strongly irrorated or clouded as far as the postmedian line, the distal area and the whole of hindwing with only very slight irroration; discal dots present—at least on hindwing; postmedian line represented by vein-dots or small dashes; terminal line much weaker than above.

Eritrea: Carai, November 21, 1905 (N. Beccari). Type ♂ and a more weakly marked ♀ in coll. Rothschild; the latter with the lines of the forewing less deeply curved.

Differs from both the Palaearctic species in its much smaller size, brighter colour, etc.; and slightly in the venation.

103. *Ectropis anisa* sp. nov.

♂, 34 mm. Face with appressed scales. Palpus rather short. Antennal ciliation about as long as diameter of shaft. Head, body and legs whitish ochreous-brown; foreleg with femur and tibia infuscated on inner side, tarsus more slightly so, with pale spots. Hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing with termen rather strongly bowed, not crenulate, SC^{1-2} coincident, arising from stalk of SC^{3-5} , anastomosing strongly with C ; white, tinged with pale ochreous-brownish, with rather sparse irroration; lines brownish, crenulate; a pair of antemedian rather near base, rather oblique outward from costa, angled behind SC ; median line weak, arising on costa opposite the discal spot, very strongly oblique outward anteriorly, angled about R^1 , thence parallel with and not very far from the postmedian; postmedian double, somewhat bent about R^1 , thence parallel with termen, at a distance of about 4 mm.; subterminal line marked with dark internodal spots, interrupted between R^3 and M^1 , the spots between the radials and behind M^1 the largest; discal spot large, round, blackish, cut by a pale, somewhat bracket-shaped mark on DC ; termen with large black dots between the veins.—*Hindwing* with termen only very feebly subcrenulate, a scarcely appreciably stronger tooth at R^2 ; white, on the inner-margin with curved beginnings of postmedian and subterminal line; the latter sometimes interruptedly traceable throughout; terminal dots present, strongest posteriorly.

Underside dirty white, almost markingless.

Ran, Nandi Country, February 1899 (Dr. Ansorge), 6 ♂♂ in coll. Rothschild, including the type. Daro Forest, Toro, Uganda, 4000-4500 ft., October 29, 1911 (S. A. Neave), a well-marked example in coll. Brit. Mus.

Recognisable at a glance by the poorly marked hindwing.

104. *Gnophos rubricimixta* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 24-27 mm. Face rounded, not appreciably protuberant; fuscous. Palpus rather short, pointed, with tolerably appressed scales; fuscous. Crown somewhat paler, with some reddish admixture. Antennal shaft mixed fuscous and rufous; in ♂ with moderate pectinations, not reaching tip; in ♀ subserrate. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings; the abdomen with dark dorsal belts occupying the greater part. Hindtibia in ♂ scarcely dilated; tarsus long.

Forewing elongate, with termen almost smooth, curved, strongly oblique; SC¹ anastomosing with C, SC² from stalk of SC³, anastomosing with SC¹ and with SC³⁻⁴; blackish fuscous, very strongly irrorated with orange red, the scaling with a peculiar longitudinal arrangement, very noticeable with the lens; a rather large, feebly ocellated blackish cell-spot; lines blackish, very indistinct except as costal spots, rather approximated, chiefly discernible through a slight diminution of the red irroration in the median area and accentuation of the same at each edge thereof (especially the distal); postmedian line strongly excurved round the cell-spot and incurved in submedian area; termen with very ill-defined row of spots or interrupted line.—*Hindwing* with termen rather strongly crenulate, slightly prominent in posterior part; coloured like forewing, the proximal half (except extreme base) predominantly blackish, distal half more irrorated, especially a narrow postmedian band bounding the proximal area and in places almost clear orange-red; discal dot small and inconspicuous, or even obsolete.

Underside uniform glossy pale grey, with very slight rufescent tinge.

Cape Colony: Deelfontein, February—March 1902 (Colonel Sloggett), type ♂ and a ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus.; foot of Nienwveld Mountains, 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt), a worn ♀ in coll. Rothschild.

105. *Gnophos delagardei* sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm. Face and palpus as in the preceding. Vertex pale ochreous grey. Antenna ochreous, rather strongly lamellate. Thorax and abdomen pale ochreous grey, the latter dorsally indistinctly darkened, except at extremity of segments. Hindtibia slender.

Forewing with termen faintly waved, posteriorly curved, moderately oblique; SC¹ connected by bar with C, SC² from cell, anastomosing shortly with SC¹ and with SC³; pale ochreous grey with slight darker suffusions and with sparse fuscous irroration; costal edge with dark strigulation; lines fuscous, not very sharp, slightly thickened at costa; antemedian from one-third costa, strongly bicurved outward, on M and on SM² dentate inward; feeble indications of one or two lines proximally to this; postmedian from costa just before two-thirds, oblique outward, strongly angled on R¹, dentate outward on the succeeding veins, incurved between M¹ and SM²; a large discal annulus; subterminal pale line indicated by some vague dark proximal shading; termen with blackish internodal dots.—*Hindwing* with termen crenulate, the deepest sinus between the radials; as forewing, but without antemedian line.

Under-surface more glossy, almost markingless, the postmedian line feebly traceable.

Cape Colony: Simon's Town, October 1904 (P. de la Garde). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Facies curiously Palaearctic, suggesting a diminutive pale *obscurata* Schiff. with the angled postmedian line of *ambiguata* Dup. or *variegata* Dup.

106. *Elophos barbarica* sp. nov.

♂, 32 mm. Best comparable with *E. caelibaria spurcaria* Lah., with the most heavily irrorated, most weakly marked examples of which it shares the scaling and general effect, except for its smaller size and differently shaped hindwing. Face rather less protuberant, dark fuscous. Palpus dark fuscous. Antenna rather short, the pectinations stouter and even shorter than in *caelibaria*, equally clavate. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing with termen slightly less oblique than in *caelibaria*, DC more incurved (cell-spot at just one-half wing-length), SC¹ free, SC² anastomosing rather strongly with SC³⁻⁴; costal edge finely yellowish, the ground-colour otherwise fleshy, not yellowish; lines extremely indistinct, except at the veins, the costal spots at their origin not large; antemedian more curved anteriorly than in *caelibaria*; a median shade indicated by a costal mark opposite the cell-spot; postmedian much nearer the termen than in any Palaearctic species, arising at costa 4 mm. from apex; cell-spot smaller than in most *caelibaria*, roundish; no terminal line.—*Hindwing* with termen strongly convex, especially in posterior part; cell rather short; postmedian line midway between cell-spot and termen.

Underside with cell-spots and faint traces of postmedian line.

Foot of Nienwveld Mountains, 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt). Type and a second, very worn, example in coll. Rothschild.

The genus *Gnophos* Tr. (sens. lat.), as is well known on biological grounds, is heterogeneous and in need of revision. I use *Elophos* Bdv. (with type *operaria* Hbn.) for the small group with smooth wing-margins, shortly pectinate ♂ antenna and apterous or semiapterous ♀. The few Aethiopian species of "*Gnophos*" yet described have been referred to *Catascia* (wing-margins crenulate); but in part, at least, do not belong to the group at all. *barbarica* shows superficially an aspect which seems rather prevalent in South Africa, appearing in the five or six species described as *Dyscia* (= *Scodiona*), in "*Idiotephra*" *simplex* Warr. (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* x. 490)* and even in *Ectropis delosaria* Walk.; the antennal structure will distinguish it at a glance.

107. *Buzura potaenia* sp. nov.

♂, 67 mm. Face rather rough-scaled; whitish above, dark fuscous in middle, fading off below. Vertex and antennal shaft whitish; pectinations long, dark. Thorax and abdomen whitish, mixed with fuscous except front of thorax; abdomen not very robust. Legs whitish; foreleg dark fuscous above except at extremities of joints; hindtibia not bilated, but furnished on upperside proximally with a tuft of projecting scales.

* I am at a loss to imagine how this species can have been compared with *I. curvivena* Warr., to which I cannot see the remotest resemblance. It should be added that the ♂ antenna in *simplex* bears slender, well-ciliated pectinations, two pairs to each joint.

Forewing with SC^{1-2} long-stalked; dirty whitish, irregularly irrorated with very fine dark dots and strigulae and weakly stained in places with ferruginous brown, especially at base, in a large patch between postmedian and subterminal lines from hindmargin about to R^3 ; and a smaller, slighter patch anteriorly to the same; lines fuscous, mostly weak and interrupted except at costa, where they form conspicuous dark spots, the median the broadest; first line at one-fifth, angulated step-wise, obsolescent at the first two inward bends (in cell and before submedian fold); median shade nearly obsolete in cell, where it curves strongly proximad, mostly well developed from M to hindmargin, bending inward to submedian fold, then outward; postmedian from two-thirds costa, oblique outward, broken basewards behind SC^3 , obsolete from R^1 to fold except as blackish dots (minute dashes) on the veins, slightly more oblique than termen; oblique outwards from fold to SM^2 , then curving inwards, in this part of its course accompanied distally by a second, parallel line; subterminal line dirty white, dentate, not sharp, accompanied proximally from costa to SC^5 by a dark spot, its dark shading otherwise very slight; discal mark very weak, crescentic, white, feebly dark-edged; terminal line broken into small dashes.—*Hindwing* with the brown stains still less noticeable, the median line continued as a zigzag antemedian, postmedian little beyond the cell, formed nearly as on forewing; subterminal little dentate anteriorly; no dark costal spots, on the other hand one at inner margin proximal to the subterminal line.

Forewing beneath with rather large, round dark cell-spot, small median costal spot, beginning of postmedian line, very large subterminal spot and faint subterminal shading between radials. Hindwing beneath with median and postmedian costal spots.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Much larger than *analipaga* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 241), rather less robust, browner, pectinations still longer and more slender, hindwing less shortened anteriorly, etc.

Nothofidonia gen. nov.

Akin to *Nothabraxas* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 88), but with the eye smaller, face and palpus strongly hairy, hindtibia with terminal spurs only.* ♀ apterous.

Type of the genus: *Nothofidonia bicolor* sp. nov.

Here belongs also the closely related *ansorgei* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* viii. 16, as *Fidonia*), of which only the ♂ is yet known.

108. **Nothofidonia bicolor** sp. nov.

Nothabraxas bicolor Warr. MS.

♂, 37–40 mm. Face yellow, upper part black. Palpus black. Vertex and antenna black. Thorax black, mixed (less so on pectus) with yellow; abdomen with more yellow.

Forewing yellowish white, pretty uniformly marked with copious coarse black dots, in places confluent into short transverse streaks; fringe yellow, irregularly cut with black chequering.—*Hindwing* ochreous yellow, more sparingly dotted, fringe also with fewer black marks.

Underside similar, but with both wings yellow.

* Warren, in erecting *Nothabraxas*, says, "Hindtibia with a pair of spurs," but both pairs are developed in that genus.

British East Africa: Kikuyu Escarpment, 6500—9000 ft., March 1901 (W. Doherty), type in coll. Rothschild; Nakutu, May 8, 1911 (H. A. Bodeker), 2 ♂♂ in coll. Brit. Mus.

109. *Nothofidonia bicolor irregularis* subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from name-typical *N. bicolor*, as described above, in having the black markings much more irregularly distributed, especially on the hindwing.

Forewing sometimes purer white; more or less entirely clear areas in the region of M and the proximal part of M¹ and between SC⁵ and R¹ towards termen; the black more or less condensed about SC and anterior part of cell and especially in apical region, where one or two solid black patches are sometimes formed. — *Hindwing* black at extreme base and usually for a considerable distance between SM² and SM³, also densely black-spotted along distal margin for a width of about 3 mm.; a few dots and spots at costa and sometimes one or two on M and in cell; otherwise clear yellow.

♀ with the wings reduced to minute black vestiges. Coloration nearly as in ♂, abdomen mainly black, with narrow yellow belts and yellow anal end.

Nyassaland: Mlanje Plateau, 6500 ft., November 10–11, 1913 (S. A. Neave), a good series of both sexes in coll. Brit. Mus. The males were flying in abundance, the females were found by searching the grass.

Variable and often asymmetrical, but the general tendencies constant.

110. *Nothabraxas anamesa* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 43–47 mm. Face yellow. Palpus whitish grey at base, becoming black (variable in extent of the colours). Vertex mostly yellow. Antennal shaft whitish grey, spotted with black. Thorax above and abdomen mostly yellow, the abdomen with black spots, more or less confluent into belts. Legs whitish grey, spotted with black.

Forewing with termen strongly oblique; whitish, with a slight tinge of ochreous and with two broad, but not strong, streaks of dull ochreous suffusion, one along the cell and radial area, becoming faint and cleft distally, the other along the fold; a still fainter suffusion between the median veins, the surface irregularly covered with large but rarely confluent black dots; fringe with only a few black dots. — *Hindwing* without the ochreous suffusions, the black dots wanting or sparse in proximal part, well developed in distal (variable). Both wings beneath similar, the suffusions duller and slighter.

Usanga district, German East Africa, 3500—4500 ft., November 30 and December 4, 1910 (S. A. Neave), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus.

Perhaps nearest *castus* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xi. 471), which has the antennal pectinations, as well as shaft, black-spotted, the wings rather less strong and more glossy, whiter, with fine strigulae instead of coarse dots. The longitudinal shades rather recall (except in colour) *roseovittata* Butl. (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1895, p. 741).

111. *Rhodophthitus myriostictus* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 48–60 mm. Head bright ochreous. Palpus quite short; ochreous, second joint black on outer side. Antenna black, with extreme base ochreous; ♂ with pectinations very short (scarcely as long as diameter of shaft), ending in fascicles of

cilia; ♀ serrate. Thorax pale ochreous, mixed with bright ochreous and with a few dark grey dots above. Fore and middle legs mostly infuscated, hindfemur and tibia ochreous, hindtarsus fuscous-spotted; hindtibia in ♂ strongly dilated, with hair-pencil, spurs very short. Abdomen pale ochreous, with a narrow blackish belt above at the end of each segment, a few of them slightly continued ventrally; anal tuft well developed, bright ochreous.

Forewing elongate, costa gently curved; SC^{1-2} stalked to about opposite origin of SC^3 ; dirty white, with a slight yellowish tinge, unevenly marked throughout with olive-fuscous dots, mostly rather coarse, here and there somewhat confluent; a cell-spot of the same colour.—*Hindwing* rounded; similar, but with the dots rather sparser except in distal region; one of the dots occupies middle of DC .

Underside the same.

Nesha, S. Nigeria (Capt. Humfrey), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Rothschild.

Similar to the preceding except in structure, more rounded wings and whiter colour. Like most of the African genera of *Geometrinae*, *Rhodophthitus* is in need of revision. The only species with similar antennal structure which has been referred to it is *tricoloraria* Mab. (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1890, p. 50)=*imperialis* Bastelb. (*Intern. Ent. Zeit.* i. 109), a large, handsome, broad-winged species with slightly different venation. These two species have less hairy clothing than *castus* Warr., etc., which I refer to *Nothabraxas*.

112. *Callioratis apicisecta* sp. nov.

♂, 70 mm. Face ochraceous rufous, becoming paler below. Crown and antenna black. Thorax and abdomen ochraceous rufous, a narrow black band down middle of thorax, extending on to base of abdomen. Legs black, the coxae, femora and tibiae whitened on outer side.

Forewing ochraceous rufous, becoming redder at hindmargin and paler towards costal margin and apex; markings black; a small patch at base; a narrow, oblique, tapering fascia from one-fourth costa (here 3 mm. wide) to across fold, its distal edge touching the origin of M^2 ; a spot on SM^2 as continuation of this fascia; a broader but shorter fascia (also tapering) from midcosta, along DC^{2-3} , to just across DC^4 ; a third fascia before three-fourths, slightly curved, 4 mm. wide at costa, tapering little, furcate on R^3 , one branch very short, ending on R^3 near termen, the other longer, confluent with the black border at M^1 and again at M^2 , tapering to a point behind fold; a small black apical patch, continuous as a very narrow distal border, succeeded at tornus by a black spot on SM^2 (anteriorly pointed); fringe black.—*Hindwing* concolorous, with slightly deeper discal spot, narrow black border (a little wider at apex) and a narrow black band from nearly three-fourths costa to mid-termen, thickening where it joins the distal border.

Underside the same.

Kojokaji, Lado Enclave, May 6, 1912. Type in coll. Rothschild.

All the black parts are tinged or shot with glossy deep blue.

113. *Mimaletis reducta* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 34–40 mm. Very similar to *humilis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* i. 378), differing as follows:

Antennal pectinations shorter in the ♀. Smaller, but with the wings relatively a trifle broader; less bright reddish, the black border of forewing broader at costa, its edge being more oblique; no white at apex; first white spot relatively shorter,

not pointed behind, second smaller (scarcely larger than third); border of hindwing narrower, the white spots smaller (only four or five present, the first—between SC^2 and R^1 —sometimes obsolete above, always minute).

Uganda: Semliki Valley, Buamba Forest, 2300–2800 ft., November 4, 1911, type ♂; Unyoro, Budongo Forest, 3400 ft., December 13–14, 1911, 3 ♀♀. All in coll. Brit. Mus., collected by S. A. Neave.

114. *Ereunetea orientalis* sp. nov.

♂, 28–30 mm. Face and palpus orange, the latter tipped with black. Head purplish, mixed with orange. Thorax purplish. Abdomen orange, with purplish lateral stripe; anal tuft partly fuscous.

Forewing bright orange to beyond one-half, black distally, the black area reaching at least as far as the cell, at times to the origin of SC^{1-2} ; costal edge black, a purplish fuscous suffusion between this and SC .—*Hindwing* with the black border narrowing off posteriorly, only reaching the fold; a black cell-spot.

Forewing beneath with the costal and distal areas mostly dull purple, only a restricted black band (angled outwards and broadening towards tornus) separating the orange-yellow from the purple. Hindwing dull purple, with black cell-spot, orange-yellow from the inner margin to the fold.

Mombasa: Rabai, type and 3 other ♂♂, March 15, 1912 (S. A. Neave), in coll. Brit. Mus. One from the same district, May 27, 1911 (St. A. Rogers), in coll. Oxford Mus.

Probably an eastern race of *fulgida* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 303), which is generally rather more reddish, lacks the costal suffusion of forewing, and has the border of hindwing extended to SM^2 . Both species (or races) vary in the breadth and shape of the black borders.

115. *Ereunetea nesiotēs* sp. nov.

♀, 33 mm. Face and underside of palpus ochreous. Crown of head rosy. Antennal shaft fuscous. Thorax above orange-ochreous, beneath rosy; patagia and tegulae mixed with rosy. Legs mostly greyish. Abdomen above orange-ochreous, on side partly rosy, beneath more greyish.

Forewing relatively rather long; orange, the extreme costal edge blackish, a rosy tinge between C and SC near base; a large blackish cell-mark, fully 1 mm. in width and extending the entire length of DC^{2-3} and on to the base of R^2-M^1 ; a dark grey, slightly purple-tinged distal border, extending at least 5 mm. at costa, narrowing to a point at tornus, its proximal edge bent in middle, somewhat ragged in anterior half, some dark irroration extending into the orange ground.—*Hindwing* with a discal dot and an extremely narrow dark distal border, becoming a mere thread from M^1 and disappearing about at the fold.

Forewing beneath orange, the cell-mark as above, the border dull rufescent, the costal margin broadly (to SC) of the same tone. Hindwing beneath almost wholly dull rufescent, only orange at inner margin; a black cell-spot.

Pemba Island (E. Morland). Type in coll. Rothschild.

116. *Ereunetea horitropha* sp. nov.

♀, 38 mm. Near the preceding, larger, the wings slightly narrower still, head and palpus orange, the latter with the third joint black, crown of head

scarcely reddened, shaft of antenna darker, patagia and tegulae not mixed with red, legs darkened.

Forewing orange; cell-mark large, but not extending beyond hinder angle of cell; distal border at costa more extended (6.5 mm.), in the type almost immediately narrowed, though still wider than in *nesiotes*, in a second example touching the cell-mark.—*Hindwing* with the dark border confined to anterior half and consisting only of minute dots (type) or larger, confluent spots (paratype).

Forewing beneath with the purplish border more or less broadly edged proximally with blackish from the cell-mark almost to tornus. Hindwing scarcely less orange than forewing.

Nyassaland: Mount Mlanje, January 20 (type) and February 15, 1911 (S. A. Neave) in coll. Brit. Mus.

Not impossibly a local race of the preceding.

117. *Geodena venata* sp. nov.

♀, 40 mm. Head somewhat damaged, apparently black, palpus black. Antenna black, pectinations of moderate length. Collar orange. Thorax partly black. Tegula dirty white. Abdomen white dorsally, at least in anterior part (partly discoloured), mostly orange ventrally.

Wings dirty white, the veins strong, darkened with grey. *Forewing* with base narrowly blackish, costal area blackish, the entire distal area dull black, excepting an irregularly quadrate white spot, with a diameter of about 2 mm., placed between (and just crossing) SC^5 and R^1 at a distance of 5–7 mm. from apex; proximal boundary of the black area commencing at C about the middle of the wing, oblique outward to just behind M^1 near its origin, here pointed, again (though less sharply) on M^2 , then again oblique outward, reaching termen near tornus.—*Hindwing* with base narrowly blackish, a moderately large blackish cell-spot and a not very broad black border, averaging about 3 mm. in breadth from apex to radial fold, here angled and becoming narrower, widening again somewhat from M^1 to beyond submedian fold, then abruptly very narrow. Fringe black.

Underside the same.

Near (half a mile east of) Oni camp, 70 miles east of Lagos (W. A. Lamborn), pupa found freely exposed on leaf in forest, February 1, 1912, emerged February 6, 3 p.m. Type in coll. Oxford Mus.

Rather distinct in facies, on account of the darkened veins and the large discal spot of the hindwing. The shape of the black border of the forewing is perhaps nearest that of *sphingifacies* Hmps. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) v. 454). This group of the genus is characterised by the shape of the cell of the forewing, which is much longer posteriorly than anteriorly, DC^2 curving and becoming extremely oblique, R^2 , R^3 , and M^1 all arising near together from the posterior arm.

118. *Terina rogersi* sp. nov.

♀, 36 mm. Face black, crossed below the middle by a white band (or two large, more or less confluent white spots) and with a slight admixture of metallic blue scales, especially in the lower part. Palpus black, with a white band at end of first joint. Head and body black with some white spots, dorsal, lateral, and ventral rows equally conspicuous. Legs black, femora whitish on underside.

Forewing bright golden yellow; extreme base black, with a white spot, a

broad black band (about 3–5 mm.) from just proximally to midcosta to tornus, its proximal edge irregularly indented, in the middle very slightly excavated, its distal edge slightly oblique outwards at costa and at tornal end, and very slightly indented on R^1 , R^3 , and M^1 ; apex rather broadly and termen narrowly black; fringe black.—*Hindwing* red-orange, from fold to inner margin concolorous with forewing; a black border from costa near apex, broad at first, narrowed from R^3 to behind M^1 , then forming a rather large (2 mm.) tornal blotch, with dentate anterior edge; inner margin narrowly black in distal half.

Under-surface the same, but both wings orange, only the costal margin of the forewing slightly yellower.

British East Africa: 15 miles W. of Fort Hall, Kikuyu Co., Weithaga, about 6000 ft. elevation, February 24, 1909 (K. St. A. Rogers), type in coll. Oxford Mus.; Mount Kenya, N. slopes, 4500–5000 ft., February 13, 1911, 1 ♂, S. and E. slope, 5000–7000 ft., February 11–12, 1911, 4 ♀♀ (S. A. Neave), all in coll. Brit. Mus.

119. *Terina fulvibasis* sp. nov.

♀, 38 mm. Face white, with blackish mark below base of antenna. Palpus black above, white beneath. Vertex black, with a white spot between antennae. Antenna black, extreme base beneath white. Thorax above grey (mixed black and white), beneath dirty white. Legs darkened on upperside. Abdomen dirty white.

Forewing with costa gently arched, apex rather rounded, termen not very long, rather oblique, curved in anterior part, tornus rather rounded; white, with costal edge at base and vein SC blackened, the space between fulvous; a broad black border, its proximal edge arising from the black costa at about 4 mm. from base, at first extremely oblique, not crossing SC till 7 mm. from base, then obliquely curved to a point behind M^2 within 4 mm. of termen, finally oblique inwards to three-fifths hindmargin; slight proximal projections from this border along M and M^2 ; fringe black.—*Hindwing* with costa long, apex and anterior part of termen rounded; white, with a black apical patch from costa to across R^1 , at its widest about 3 mm.; fringe blackened along most of this patch.

Forewing beneath nearly as above, the fulvous basal patch suffusedly extended, SC not blackened.—*Hindwing* beneath also with fulvous basal suffusion; the black apical patch not produced.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, April–June 1910, lesser rains (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Related to *doleris* Plötz (*Stett. Ent. Zeit.* xli. 82) = *acera* Swinh. (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904, p. 149), but very distinct. It is quite exceptional in this group to find any part of the black borders of the upperside not reproduced beneath.

120. *Terina meliorata* sp. nov.

♀, 38 mm. Face dark grey, whitish at edges. Palpus light grey with third joint dark. Vertex and antenna blackish. Collar and patagia mixed with grey. Thorax and abdomen yellowish white.

Wings shaped as in *octogesa* Druce.—*Forewing* yellowish white, slightly yellower proximally than distally, costal edge narrowly black; a bright orange anterior patch at base, extending about 5 mm. along costa and bounded posteriorly by SC, but with some slighter orange shading also in base of cell; apical black patch about 10 mm. long at costa, its proximal edge forming alternate shallow

concavities and convexities (the latter at origin of M^1 and near end of M^2), and finally running very narrowly along hindmargin for a very short distance beyond tornus; the contained spot of the ground-colour moderately large.—*Hindwing* uniform yellowish white, with a continuous black distal border from costa near apex to tornus, 1.5 mm. broad at first, broadening a little at apex and again between M^1 and the fold, narrow and sinuous-edged between, and suddenly exceedingly narrow behind fold.

Under-surface the same.

Lake Azingo, Gaboon, December 1907 (Dr. Ansoerge). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Druce treated the ♂ of this (from the Congo) as the ♂ of his *octogesa*; it may possibly be a striking aberration or geographical form of that species, but both forms certainly occur in both sexes, and they demand provisional separation.

As ab. *insulata* ab. nov. I describe a ♀ form in which the black apical patch of the forewing is obsolete proximally to the spot of the ground-colour, with the exception of an isolated round discal spot. Two examples from Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, in coll. Rothschild.

121. *Terina circumcincta* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 34–40 mm. Akin to *doleris* Plötz, of which it may prove a local race. On an average smaller, and differing markedly as follows:

Thorax and abdomen black dorsally.

Forewing with the black apical portion less obliquely edged proximally, consequently crossing M^2 much nearer to its origin.—*Hindwing* with the black apical patch somewhat broader and **continuing as a moderate** (circ. 2 mm.) **border** round entire distal margin and more narrowly along inner margin to about halfway.

Nyassaland: Mount Mlanje, November 20, 1912 (type ♂), and several other examples, November 15–23, 1912, and February 4, 1913 (S. A. Neave); Mlanje, Boma, 2400 ft., April 26, 1910, a pair (S. A. Neave). All in coll. Brit. Mus.

T. doleris is common from the Gold Coast to the Cameroons and in Uganda, and is everywhere very constant.

Warren (*Nov. Zool.* xvi. 116) proposed sinking *Terina*—in which he was evidently correct in merging *Amnemopsyche*, *Hylemera* and *Agirpa*—to the following genus. I consider the latter as provisionally distinct on account of its more robust build, more hairy clothing (rough face, etc.), and other details.

122. *Pitthea cyanomeris* sp. nov.

♂, 37–43 mm. Face white, with narrow oblique black bars from base of antennae, almost meeting below. Palpus black, mixed with orange at base. Vertex and antenna black. Postorbital rim white. Collar orange mixed with red. Thorax and abdomen above dark grey with slight bluish admixture; pectus mixed with orange; abdominal cavity narrowly edged with orange; an orange ventral band, narrowing posteriorly, anal extremity not orange.

Wings shaped almost as in *famula* Drury.—*Forewing* black, less deep proximally, where there is a slight admixture of bluish; a large white patch on hindmargin from near base to about three-fifths; anteriorly somewhat rounded, reaching SC; an oblique distal fascia from SC to M^1 or just beyond.—*Hindwing*

with an extended white patch occupying a great part of the wing, leaving a grey area, very strongly mixed with bright blue, along inner margin, a black distal border and apical region; this white patch is broad at costa (about 5 mm.), still broader at first in cell, somewhat rounded and narrowed off distally, ending about 2 mm. from termen.

Both wings beneath with the same white patches, base mixed with orange, the black of forewing anteriorly and of both wings apically mixed with brown, the blue of hindwing reduced to a very feeble, dull suffusion.

Uganda: S.E. Budda, Tero Forest, 3800 ft., September 29-30, 1911 (S. A. Neave). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Intermediate between *trifasciata* Dewitz and *famula* Drury.

123. *Pitthea neavei* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 37-43 mm. Face white, the upper part with a black tuft on each side. Palpus black. Head and antenna black, postorbital rim with a white dot. Thorax black, mixed with orange beneath. Abdomen black, venter orange.

Forewing black, with very slight bluish gloss; two oblique bands as in *continua* Walk. but of a light orange colour, not yellow, the postmedian very pale and washed-out, but becoming deep orange at each end, slightly variable in length but never quite reaching the wing-margins.—*Hindwing* black, with a single band of a bright orange-red to vermilion colour, broad at costa (occupying middle one-third or more), narrowing somewhat posteriorly, its hinder end rounded, from R^3 to behind M^1 , never quite reaching the distal margin.

Forewing beneath nearly as above, the antemedian band sometimes widened. Hindwing beneath with the red band more orange, its distal boundary as above, but proximally extended to the base and posteriorly (*i.e.* towards inner margin) to the fold, except in distal one-fourth, where the black ground-colour encroaches so as to reduce the band to the same width as on upperside.

Nyassaland: Mount Mlanje, November 1912, February and May 1913 (S. A. Neave), 6 in coll. Brit. Mus.

Hylemeridia gen. nov.

Head rather small. Face smooth, rounded. Palpus shortish, with moderately appressed scales; third joint small. Tongue slender. Antenna short, in both sexes bipectinate nearly to apex, with very long branches. Thorax and abdomen slender, glabrous. Hindtibia not dilated; all spurs developed. Forewing rather broad, costa slightly arched, apex rather rounded, termen little curved; fovea present in ♂; cell slightly over one-half; SC^{1-2} coincident, rather remote from C, usually stalked with SC^{3-5} , M^1 rather remote from R^3 . Hindwing with apex rounded, termen convex, inner margin rather long; cell about one-half, narrowing at end; C approximated to SC rather shortly near base, SC^2 well separate from R^1 , R^2 wanting, M^1 rather remote from R^3 .

Type of the genus: *Hylemeridia eurymelanotes* sp. nov.

Differs from *Terina* in shape, but especially in venation. As I have not seen the types of *eurema* Plötz (*Stett. Ent. Zeit.* xli. 83) and its synonym (*vide* Warr. MS.) *dexitheia* Druce, I make *eurymelanotes* the type, though I consider the accepted determinations correct and the relationship very close.

124. *Hylemeridia majuscula* sp. nov.

♀, 36 mm. Exceedingly like *eurema* Plötz, from Gold Coast and Cameroons, but larger.

Forewing with broader black border; in *eurema*, against a wing expanse of 15 mm., this measures at its broadest (apex to median vein) 4.5 to 5 mm.; in *majuscula*, against an expanse of 17 mm., it measures 7 to 7.5 mm. Apical fringe in both these species white.—*Hindwing* also with the apical spot broader.

Oni, Lagos (W. A. Lamborn), 2 ♀♀ in coll. Oxford Mus. The type was captured flying at 4 p.m. on October 14, 1910 (near the end of the wet season), in forest half a mile from Oni.

Antennal pectinations very long but very slender. In one example, SC^{1-2} arises from the cell, though near SC^{3-5} , in the other from the base of the stalk; in the other species of the genus, so far as I have observed, the stalking is constant.

125. *Hylemeridia eurymelanotes* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 27–32 mm. Near *eurema* Plötz, legs less darkened, hindwing slightly more elongate costally.

Forewing with the black border very much broader, at costa occupying almost three-fifths of the wing, its proximal edge slightly sinuous, running somewhat obliquely in the direction of tornus as far as the fold, then recurved so as to reach hindmargin at 2 or 3 mm. before tornus; costal edge narrowly blackened to base.—*Hindwing* with apical spot triangular, rather larger than in *eurema*, its proximal edge reaching costal margin before the end of C (in *eurema* reaching termen behind C, with an extremely narrow extension along the margin as far as C).

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., January–March 1907 (G. L. Bates), type ♂ in coll. Rothschild; April–May 1913, a ♂ in coll. L. B. Prout; others in coll. Rothschild are merely labelled "Cameroons." Congo Forest, February 6, 1907 (A. F. R. Wollaston), a ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus.

Smaller than the preceding, the black border considerably broader still, its boundary more oblique from costa to fold, so that the white ground-colour appears to project more at the fold.

126. *Hylemeridia nigricosta* sp. nov.

♂, 28–29 mm. Head and antenna black, palpus mostly pale ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous. Abdomen still paler, especially on upperside. Fore and middle legs and hindtarsus partly darkened.

Forewing with termen rather more oblique than in *eurema* Plötz, to which it is otherwise nearly akin; white, with extensive black border; this commences in a point at base of costa, widens rapidly so as to bound the cell anteriorly, crosses the cell a little beyond its middle to M just before the origin of M^1 , runs for a short distance nearly parallel with the medians, then again curves or bends, finally forming a border of about 3 mm. breadth along posterior part of termen; fringe black.—*Hindwing* with the black limited to a patch at apex which reaches, or just crosses, R^1 .

Underside the same.

Uganda: Unyoro, Budongo Forest, 3400 ft., December 11, 1911 (type); W. Ankole, 4500–5000 ft., October 12, 1911; both in coll. Brit. Mus., collected by S. A. Neave.

Crambometra gen. nov.

Face with slight projecting cone of scales. Palpus rather long, heavily scaled above and beneath, third joint concealed. Antenna in ♂ bipectinate almost to apex, with very long branches. Thorax and abdomen slender, not crested. Pectus hairy. Femora glabrous; hindtibia of ♂ not dilated, all spurs developed. Forewing long and narrow, costa nearly straight, termen short, curved, oblique; cell over one-half, rather narrow; SC¹ free, SC²⁻³ stalked, SC³ approaching SC⁴ but not anastomosing, SC⁴⁻⁵ stalked from before end of cell, radials normal, M¹ almost connate with R³. Hindwing ample, apex moderately rounded, termen very feebly concave between the radials; cell one-half, DC incut; C approximated to cell to beyond one-half, SC² separate from R¹, R² vestigial, from middle of DC, M¹ approximated to R³, SM³ long, running to distal margin.

Type of the genus: *Crambometra derelicta* sp. nov.

Affinities very obscure, apparently rather a primitive form, perhaps verging on the *Oenochrominae*; as there seem to be traces of SM¹ in the hindwing and the forewing venation is almost unique in the *Geometridae* (if we except *Perusiopsis* Warr. and the problematical *Debos* Swinh.) it may possibly even demand family separation. The narrow forewing and very ample, much folded hindwing point to a probable position of rest at least as much folded as in *Alsophila*, while the colouring indicates some similarity of habit to *Leucania*, the *Crambus* group, etc.

127. **Crambometra derelicta** sp. nov.

♂, 34 mm. Head, body and legs very pale wainscot brown; a fuscous line from upper extremity of face across vertex, collar and front of thorax; some dark shading and spotting on foreleg.

Forewing very pale glossy wainscot brown, with sparse but coarse fuscous atoms; a dark discal dot; a very slight suggestion of darkening along the fold from base to about one-third and along the radial fold just proximally and distally to the discal dot (chiefly an optical illusion due to the depth of the folds themselves); fringe long, pale, its proximal half with large blackish dots at the vein-ends.—*Hindwing* glossy white, absolutely unmarked; fringe with weak dark dots.

Forewing beneath with slight smoky suffusion (strongest at base of costa), fading out at about three-fourths, distal region whitish, fringe nearly as above.—Hindwing beneath white, some slight suffusion and irroration in anterior part.

S. Africa: Tongaat, 1900 (H. C. Burnup). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, sent by the Natal Museum, which I understand possesses topotypes.

128. **Hebdomophruda diploschema** sp. nov.

♀, 31–32 mm. Head and palpus grey, mixed with brown; face more brown. Antenna with slender pectinations about twice as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax grey, above mixed with brown. Abdomen grey, mixed with brown and blackish, a rather conspicuous dark dorsal belt on 2nd–3rd segment, an ill-defined dark stripe on side of venter.

Wings very narrow, more so than in *apicata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 101); otherwise similarly shaped and scaled.—*Forewing* with SC² connected by very short bar with SC³⁻⁴, SC⁵ present (as doubtless in the ♀ of the other species); anterior part light brown, darkening distally, along costa more or less strongly dark-spotted

(especially proximally); posterior part grey, merging gradually into the brown, tornus and adjacent part of hindmargin slightly hoary, SM^2 brown; a small black discal dot, slightly pale-surrounded; a fine black (towards costa brown) line from scarcely beyond one-third costa, extremely oblique outward almost to cell-dot, then equally oblique inward to behind M , longitudinal outward (almost parallel with fold) for 2.5 mm., then subcrenulate back to costa, parallel with termen; another fine black line from hindmargin near base, very oblique outward, curving after crossing SM^2 , then almost parallel with fold, very acutely angled at 3 mm. from termen, running back obliquely inward to before middle of hindmargin; a narrow grey distal-marginal shade; a fine, slightly interrupted black terminal line; fringe rather long, with a slight dark line in centre, followed distally by a fine pale line. — *Hindwing* with C approximated to SC to near middle of cell, SC^2 stalked; pale brown, with slight grey suffusion, the inner-marginal region predominantly grey, somewhat mixed with hoary; discal dot obsolescent; a very fine, somewhat waved blackish postmedian line from about two-thirds inner margin, nearly parallel with termen to across M^2 , then curved, thence nearly 3 mm. from termen, becoming weaker.

Forewing beneath with the lines and terminal grey shade obsolete. Hindwing beneath more uniformly brownish than above; discal dot rather better expressed; postmedian line present, though not strong.

Foot of Nieuwveld Mountains, 5 miles N.W. of Beaufort West (Mrs. Butt). 2 ♀♀ in coll. Rothschild.

129. *Axiodes tripartita* sp. nov.

♂, 30–35 mm. Head, body and legs grey, somewhat mixed with brown.

Forewing with termen pretty regularly and not deeply crenulate; grey with scattered blackish irroration, the median area strongly clouded with brown (least so in the cell), proximal area with some black shading at costa; terminal area with some vague brown shading in its distal half, except at apex and between R^2 and M^1 ; lines strong; antemedian from costa at about one-fourth, oblique outwards to M , then nearly vertical, a small outward tooth at SM^2 , finally somewhat oblique inwards; postmedian from costa at somewhat beyond three-fourths, nearly straight to behind R^3 , then right-angled, running basewards parallel with costa to M^1 , then more curved to M^2 , a small outward lobe between this and SM^2 , reaching hindmargin rather near antemedian line; discal dot strong; fringe spotted with brown at the vein-ends, tips whitish. — *Hindwing* more uniformly shaded with brown; discal dot less strong; a not very strong sinuous postmedian line, vaguely pale-shaded distally; fringe also brownish, with browner spots at vein-ends, tips white.

Forewing beneath almost uniform brown-grey, costal edge more ochreous, spotted with fuscous. Hindwing beneath grey, with strong, coarser brown irroration. Fringes nearly as above.

Anshaw, Cape Colony (Miss F. Barrett). Type in coll. Rothschild; topotype in coll. Brit. Mus.

130. *Axiodes inaequalis* sp. nov.

♂, 30 mm. Face and palpus grey, mixed with red-brown. Head and thorax grey, somewhat mixed with brown, a brown line across patagia. Abdomen grey, mixed with brown.

Forewing shaped as in the preceding species; grey, with dark dots and longitudinal striation, the ground-colour, except in the narrow distal and hindmarginal area, almost entirely obscured by rust-brown cloudings, only remaining clearer in cell. in a streak behind SC^5 and more slightly about the origin of the medians; a fine dark line from costa within 1 mm. of apex, waved and slightly more oblique than termen to behind M^2 (here 1.5 mm. from termen), then very strongly bent, running parallel with hindmargin to middle of wing, where it crosses SM^2 and runs obliquely to hindmargin at about one-third; veins in distal area somewhat brown, especially SM^2 ; a fine brown terminal line; a pale line at base of fringe.—*Hindwing* grey, slightly tinged with brown; an ill-defined, anteriorly obsolete postmedian line rather near termen.—Both wings beneath grey, irrorated with brown, especially in anterior half.

Deelfontein, Cape Colony, August 21, 1902 (Colonel Sloggett). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

131. *Drepanogynis incogitata* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 26–28 mm. Face ochreous grey, dotted with reddish fulvous. Palpus more reddish. Head and body concolorous with wings, a more reddish-fulvous band across front of thorax. Wings shaped nearly as in *admiranda* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* xii, 406) but with the costal margin of forewing normal, lacking the slight sinuosity of that species.

Forewing pale ochreous grey, in the ♂ slightly clouded with yellowish, in the ♀ strongly irrorated (or strigulated) with fulvous; lines in ♂ brown with an olivaceous tinge, in ♀ reddish fulvous; first from costa at 4 or 5 mm. to hindmargin at 2 mm., acutely bent at SC ; postmedian from costa close to apex, oblique to beyond middle of hindmargin, very slightly curved in posterior part; accompanied distally by a slight pale violaceous tinge; distally to this line a blackish-fuscous mark from apex to R^1 and some similar, rather variable internenral spots between R^1 and M^1 , and again faintly at hindmargin; discal dot obsolete; terminal line fine, coloured as the others.—*Hindwing* concolorous; postmedian and terminal lines reproduced, the postmedian slightly curved anteriorly, reaching costa a little before apex; discal dot sometimes (♂) indicated.

Underside coarsely strigulated with fuscous, lines in both sexes fuscous, sometimes thickened, both wings with slight fuscous discal mark; ♂ somewhat more yellowish than above.

Cubal River, Angola, February and April 1899 (Penrice), type ♂ and paratype ♀, both in coll. Rothschild.

Near *admiranda* Warr. but smaller, the line of hindwing much nearer termen, etc.

Euexia gen. nov.

Face rounded, rather prominent, densely scaled. Eye hairy. Palpus rather short, second joint with moderately appressed scales, third joint very small. Tongue obsolete. Antenna of ♂ bipectinate to apex. Pectus and femora densely hairy. Hindtibia of ♂ not dilated; all spurs present. Abdomen robust with a pair of anal tufts, though less long than those of *Thenopa*.

Forewing with apex very minutely produced, termen curved at radials, strongly oblique posteriorly; cell one-half, DC strongly incurved; SC^{1-2} coincident, well free

from C, connected by a short bar with SC^3 beyond SC^4 , SC^{3-4} very long-stalked, SC^5 wanting, R^1 long-stalked with SC^{3-4} , R^2 from close to apex of cell, M^1 well or widely separate from R^3 . Hindwing with angles moderate, termen rounded, scarcely waved; DC curved or strongly inbent, C approximated to cell to beyond one-half, SC^2 just separate, R^2 wanting, M^1 separate.

Type of the genus: *Euexia percunopus* sp. nov.

Belongs to the *Plegapteryx* group; the only other genus thereof with C of the forewing free is *Vaëna* Walk. (= *Lysopteryx* Bryk.), which is certainly related to *Euexia*, but differs so essentially in shape, besides its flatter face and more oblique DC of forewing, that a new genus is called for.

132. *Euexia percunopus* sp. nov.

♂, 36–40 mm. Face red (in dark examples mixed with black). Palpus deep fulvous mixed with red (terminal joint sometimes with black). Vertex and antennal shaft white, strongly mixed with purplish and sometimes with reddish, inner edge of antennal shaft remaining white proximally. Thorax, abdomen, femora and tibiae concolorous with wings; tarsi dark purple-fuscons.

Forewing variable in colour, in the type bright deep fulvous, strongly mixed in proximal and distal areas with purplish, in an aberration dull olive-green in the median area, of a more nondescript shade (due to the admixture of the olive with purplish) in the proximal and distal; cell-dot small, black; lines fine, separating the colour areas; antemedian at nearly one-third, with angles outward near both margins and an outward curve in middle; postmedian from four-fifths costa, very oblique outwards, strongly recurved at SC^4 , then nearly straight to two-thirds hindmargin; a whitish costal mark distally to postmedian; a pale spot at apex; fringe concolorous with median area.—*Hindwing* with the median area greatly narrowed, sometimes further constricted on fold, typically light green, sometimes scarcely differentiated in colour; sometimes faint traces of a narrow dark shade distally to the postmedian.

Underside bright fulvous, with sparse but coarse purplish irroration, distal area of forewing strongly, of hindwing more mixed with purplish; lines dull dark purplish, the antemedian placed much nearer the base than above, obsolete at costa; forewing with the apical spot white.

Congella, Durban, January 1905, December 30, 1904, December 22, 1908 (G. F. Leigh), type and two darker in coll. Rothschild. White River, Transvaal, December 9, 1909 (A. T. Cooke), a ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus., intermediate in colour. Mambora, German East Africa (Dr. Baxter), a ♂ in coll. Rothschild quite agreeing with type.

133. *Sphingomima viriosa* sp. nov.

♂, 44 mm. Face strongly protuberant, sloping. Palpus about one-and-a-half times diameter of eye, not relatively very stout. Antennal pectinations long. Face, palpus, thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Vertex and antennal shaft pinkish white, marked with darker reddish. Legs marked with purple-fuscons, the tarsi almost wholly of this colour.

Forewing with the excision in termen less deep than in *S. cinereomarginata* Holl. (*Ent. News* iv. 175); R^1 only very shortly stalked with SC^{3-4} ; warm, bright brown with a tinge of olivaceous, posterior half of distal area more mixed with

violaceous scales; proximal area, and median area as far as a vague, straight median shade which crosses the discal dot, slightly darker than distal area; discal dot round, black, not minute; two fine dark lines; antemedian very sinuous, from one-third costa to beyond two-fifths hindmargin, the deepest sinus being inwards between fold and M^1 ; postmedian oblique, from nearly two-thirds hindmargin, nearly straight till after crossing R^1 , then gently recurved to costal margin; fringe paler proximally than distally.—*Hindwing* with termen more convex than in the other species, waved, slightly bent at R^3 ; C anastomosing shortly with SC; postmedian line of forewing continued across centre, becoming rather indistinct and diffuse, and passing distally to the hyaline, black-edged cell-mark, which is rather small and narrow, but with slight distal tooth at radial fold and proximal one behind it in cell.

Underside yellow, especially the hindwing, both wings with olive-brown strigulations and cloudings; costal and hind-margins of forewing in part paler; discal marks and postmedian line present; forewing in addition with an elongate whitish subterminal patch from before R^1 to near R^3 , hindwing with a dark subapical patch at termen from near C to R^1 .

Njoro, British East Africa (A. J. Cholmley). Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

134. *Psilocladia loxostigma* sp. nov.

♂, 29 mm. Face fuscous, becoming grey above. Palpus fuscous, rather paler beneath. Vertex and antenna grey. Thorax grey, with a brown band across front. Foreleg grey, on upper and outer sides brown. Abdomen grey, dorsally mixed with brown.

Forewing grey, irrorated with brown and with a few dark fuscous scales, costal area to middle and entire distal area predominantly brown; a fine antemedian line from beyond one-fourth costa, vertical to hindmargin, slightly sinuate inward behind M; a very oblique fuscous cell-mark; median shade obsolete except at hindmargin, where it forms a vague brown spot near the antemedian; postmedian forming a straight line of small brown, fuscous-centred vein-spots from two-thirds costa to beyond two-thirds hindmargin; a white subapical dot between SC^5 and R^1 ; fringe brown, with dark spots.—*Hindwing* similarly coloured; without antemedian line; median shade complete, but thin and not sharp; a small black discal dot; postmedian, terminal area and fringe nearly as on forewing, without subapical dot.

Underside similar, forewing without first line, its discal mark thick and black, median shade rather better developed.

Nola, French Congo. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Considerably broader winged than the type species, termen of both wings sinuate in anterior half; the antennae are damaged, but appear to have been dentate or subpectinate, with fascicles of cilia—in this respect a transition between *Psilocladia* and *Xenimpia*.

135. *Xenimpia angusta* sp. nov.

♀, 31–32 mm. Related to *conformis* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* v. 39), antenna with similar short pectinations, both wings slightly narrower, forewing with termen smoother, hindmargin not appreciably concave. Head and body concolorous with wings.

Forewing whitish ochreous, almost entirely covered with purple-fuscons irrorations and cloudings, the ground-colour only noticeable in places, as in basal area, distally to the postmedian line and especially in a spot or patch between median and postmedian behind middle of wing; lines rather well expressed; antemedian from one-third costa, oblique outward, acutely angled behind SC, then almost parallel with termen; postmedian from two-thirds costa or rather less, acutely angled behind R¹, then slightly more oblique inwards than antemedian; median shade thicker, touching postmedian on hindmargin, less oblique, vanishing about at R¹, just distally to DC; a subterminal line or shade about parallel with postmedian but more or less incomplete, chiefly expressed as a thick, oblique costal spot, three spots (sometimes confluent) between SC³ and R³ and a cloudy shade between M² and hindmargin; discal dot scarcely noticeable; termen with an interrupted dark line.—*Hindwing* similar, the antemedian and subterminal lines nearly obsolete, a narrow blackish distal border.

Under-surface with the markings reproduced, rather thick and indefinite, a more ochreous band between postmedian and subterminal, especially in anterior part of both wings (less extended on hindwing); both wings sometimes with dark shading proximally to the subterminal, at least in posterior part; hindwing without the dark border.

British East Africa: N. Kavirondo, Maramas dist., Hala, 4500 ft., June 20, 1911 (S. A. Neave). Type in coll. Brit. Mus. Two rather worn specimens in coll. Rothschild, one from Masindi, June 1897, the other from Labonga, Unyoro, July 6, 1897, both collected by Dr. Anson, not differentiated by Mr. Warren from *X. conformis*.

136. *Xenimpia chalepa* sp. nov.

♀, 30 mm. Palpus rather long. Antenna minutely subserrate, with single bristles at the end of the serrations. Head, body, and legs light ochreous brown, irrorated with dark purple-fuscons.

Forewing with termen somewhat dentate, rather shallowly emarginate between SC³ and R², strongly oblique from R³ to tornus, tornal lobe rather more triangular (less rounded) than in *erosa* Warr. ♀; basal and costal areas and a band between postmedian and subterminal lines light ochreous brown irrorated with purple-fuscons, the band becoming posteriorly more rufous and more fuscous-clouded; the rest of the wing clouded with dull purple-fuscons so as to leave only slight remnants (chiefly along the veins distally and along the lines posteriorly) of the ochraceous ground-colour; lines purple-fuscons; antemedian from nearly one-third costa, rather sharply angulated subcostally, then straight and very oblique to one-fourth hindmargin; postmedian from about middle of costa, oblique outward, very acutely angled at R¹, then oblique inward fairly straight to middle of hindmargin; subterminal indicated by slight whitish dots, with blackish-fuscons edging or clouding proximally.—*Hindwing* with apex cut away as in *erosa*, termen dentate, but scarcely excised between SC² and R³, no special projection at the latter; similarly coloured to forewing, the fuscous cloudings more restricted, appearing chiefly at the two lines (which are less angulated than on forewing) and narrowly along termen; a blackish terminal line; a thick pale line on base of fringe.

Underside with the markings somewhat similar, but more variegated; forewing with an additional (but ill-defined, non-angulate) median line, followed by an

ill-defined pale streak, both wings with the band between postmedian and subterminal bright ochreous, strongly mixed with bright ferruginous, and with a pale violet-grey band distally to the subterminal, that of the hindwing reaching the termen; hindwing without black terminal line or light line at base of fringe.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

137. *Xenimpia repudiosa* sp. nov.

♂, 26 mm. Face red-brown. Palpus pale ochreous, deep red-brown above and on outer side, third joint spotted with red-brown. Vertex and antennal shaft pale ochreous, the latter dark-spotted. Thorax and abdomen pale ochreous, strongly irrorated with red-brown.

Forewing with termen only feebly sinuate in anterior half; SC^{1-2} long-stalked; pale ochreous, irrorated with red-brown, especially proximally, apically, tornally, and along costa; markings deep purple-fuscons, almost black, consisting of some irroration at base, a thick straight line a little proximally to middle of wing, arising from a costal spot; a slightly sinuous postmedian row of large vein-dots, arising also from a costal spot, and a large, amorphous tornal blotch; a vague band of less deep purple-fuscons proximally to the antemedian line; a round pale spot near termen, placed between SC^5 and R^1 ; a terminal line of thick blackish internodal dashes; fringe bisected by a weak red-brown line and with strong blackish spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* with apex truncate but not or scarcely emarginate, termen scarcely sinuate in anterior half, slightly prominent at R^3-M^1 ; antemedian line and band, tornal blotch and submarginal pale spot wanting; on the other hand with blackish-fuscons subapical spot.

Underside similarly marked, the antemedian line diffuse and not sharp, the fuscous shade proximally to it strong except at costa and continued as a line on hindwing.

♀ 30 mm. Antenna subserrate.

Forewing more clouded with light purple-fuscons, especially distally to postmedian line, leaving a large round pale spot between R^2 and M^2 .—*Hindwing* with termen rather more scalloped; more uniformly suffused with light purple-fuscons, especially in distal half.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, type ♂ and others in coll. L. B. Prout; both sexes in coll. Rothschild. A worn ♂, three days from Fort Beni, Congo Free State, May 7, 1899 (Dr. Ansorge), in coll. Rothschild.

Not a typical *Xenimpia*, the palpus and foreleg showing less long projecting scaling and a fovea being present. A ♂ in coll. W. F. H. Rosenberg is a sport in venation, SC^5 being obsolete on left forewing and its distal end obsolete on right.

138. *Hypochrosis euphyes* sp. nov.

♀, 60 mm. Face and palpus reddish orange. Vertex and antennal shaft pale; pectinations longish. Occiput red-orange. Thorax above olive-green, beneath ochreous. Legs ochreous, mixed (especially foreleg) with red-orange. Abdomen ochreous, tinged with olive dorsally.

Forewing ample, with apex somewhat falcate; SC^2 arising from stalk of SC^{3-5} , anastomosing with SC^1 , which (as usual) arises from C; glossy olive-green, mixed (except at base and on the lines) with shining blue-grey scales; lines thick, indicated by absence of blue-grey admixture; antemedian at nearly two-

fifths, straight; postmedian at about 6 mm. from termen, forming a very slight inward curve; vague indications of a subterminal (especially as a strong inward curve between R^2 and tornus) and of olive distal border.—*Hindwing* shaped nearly as in *H. banakaria* Plötz (*Stett. Ent. Zeit.* xli. 302; = *tortuosa* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iv. 258), rather more produced tornally; concolorous with forewing, but even more vaguely marked (except the antemedian, which reaches inner margin beyond middle), costal margin pale.

Both wings beneath reddish orange, the forewing somewhat shaded in and behind the cell, and in a streak from cell to apex with blue-grey.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., lesser rains, April–May 1907 (G. L. Bates). Type in coll. Rothschild.

Probably related to the *banakaria* group, but much larger and aberrant in the stalking of SC^2 of forewing.

Dysnymphus gen. nov.

Face with appressed scales. Palpus very short. Tongue short. Antenna in both sexes bipectinate, with long branches, last few segments nearly simple (as in *Osicerda*). Pectus slightly hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia with all spurs. Abdomen rather robust; in ♂ more or less tufted beneath. Forewing with costa arched; termen with a deep, rounded excision between SC^5 and R^3 , very strongly oblique posteriorly; cell long (about three-fifths), DC^1 extremely long, oblique; SC^1 arising from C, SC^2 from stalk of SC^{3-5} , anastomosing slightly with SC^1 , SC^{3-5} very long-stalked, R^2 from middle of DC, M^1 well separate. Hindwing with termen oblique to SC^2 , straight from SC^2 to R^3 , somewhat bent behind R^3 ; in ♂ folded at inner margin, forming a kind of hair-fringed pocket beneath; cell over one-half, DC^1 very long, DC^{2-3} in bent, becoming strongly oblique; C approximated to SC rather shortly near base, R^2 wanting, M^1 widely separate from R^3 .

Type of the genus: *Dysnymphus monostigma* sp. nov.

No doubt a very specialised development of *Osicerda* Walk. (= *Prionia* Gnén., nec Hb.). Here evidently belongs *Drepana* (?) *bioculata* Holl. (*Ent. News*, iv. 177).

139. **Dysnymphus monostigma** sp. nov.

♂, 27 mm. Head and thorax olivaceous; abdomen whitish with an olivaceous tinge, dorsally mixed with pink.

Forewing unicolorous dirty olivaceous, with a black spot on fold opposite the origin of M^2 ; fringe rather paler.—*Hindwing* white.

Forewing beneath dirty whitish, becoming olivaceous costally and distally. Hindwing beneath whitish.

Bitye, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 ft., September–November 1911. Type in coll. Rothschild.

140. **Eurythecodes prolixa** sp. nov.

♀, 34 mm. Palpus about as long as diameter of eye. Tongue slight. Antennal pectinations rather long. Head, body, and legs concolorous with wings.

Forewing very broad, termen shaped about as in *Epigynopteryx flavedinaria* Guén.; pale grey, the median area weakly irrorated with olivaceous brown, the basal and distal areas olivaceous, shaded with pinkish brown; lines dark olivaceous

brown; antemedian rather thick but not distinct, arising at one-third costa, bent outward at M, then vertical to hindmargin at fully two-fifths; the pale median area consequently narrow in its posterior half; discal dot very small; postmedian line from costa 3 mm. before apex, acutely angled behind SC^5 , then oblique inwards, more strongly incurved from R^3 to SM^2 ; a bright rust-brown shade distally to this line in its posterior part, reaching nearly to tornus at hindmargin, but narrowing almost to a point about R^2 (here ill-defined), and with a very shallow distal excavation between the medians; fringe concolorous.—*Hindwing* with termen very feebly crenulate, the tooth at R^3 scarcely appreciably stronger than the others; proximal area concolorous with median area of forewing or very slightly more irrorated (whiter costally); a minute discal dot; postmedian line about as in *Epigynopteryx flavedinaria*; distal area strongly irrorated with pinkish brown, the rust-brown shade slight and narrow.

Under-surface similarly but rather more weakly marked, the pale areas more irrorated, the discal dots more sharply black.

Madagascar: Antananarivo (coll. Chulliat), type in coll. L. B. Prout, received through Le Moulé; Ambinanindrano, 50 km. W. of Mahanoro, October 1911 (G. K. Kestell-Cornish), a slightly worn, less variegated example in coll. Rothschild (dark shade distally to postmedian almost obsolete).

Acrostatheusis gen. nov.

Face with appressed scales. Palpus rather short, shortly rough-scaled, third joint small but distinct. Antenna in ♂ bipectinate with rather long branches. Pectus strongly hairy. Femora hairy. Hindtibia in ♂ scarcely dilated, all spurs developed. Forewing broad, costa arched, apex subfalcate (especially in ♀), termen smooth, nearly straight, tornus squared; SC^1 out of C, well free from SC^2 , SC^2 from cell, sometimes connected with SC^{3-4} , M^1 separate from R^3 . Hindwing ample, apex fairly prominent, termen bent or angled at R^3 , almost straight before and behind, tornus pronounced; cell less than one-half, DC curved, becoming strongly oblique; C normal, SC^2 separate from R^1 , R^2 wanting, M^1 separate from R^3 .

Type of the genus: *Acrostatheusis apicitincta* sp. nov.

Here belongs also "*Aeschropteryx*" *atomaria* Warr. (*Nor. Zool.* viii. 216).

141. Acrostatheusis apicitincta sp. nov.

♂, 54–56 mm. Face red-brown. Palpus red-brown, paler beneath. Antenna red-brown, the shaft whitish ochreous proximally. Vertex whitish ochreous. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing very pale ochreous, without dark irroration, only in the distal area with indistinct ochreous or brownish strigulae; first line faint (sometimes obsolete), bent outward in cell and sharply angled outward at fold; discal dot minute; postmedian line brown, from hindmargin at nearly three-fifths, oblique and slightly curved (or nearly straight) to SC^5 near termen, here acutely bent, running inwards to a red-brown costal spot 5–6 mm. from apex; a rather less sharply defined brown line distally to the postmedian, at 1 mm. distance, disappearing at SC^5 , the space between postmedian line and apex being here almost entirely suffused with red-brown, with a slight admixture of blackish scales; fringe browned in anterior half.—*Hindwing* with the double postmedian line continued, except at costal margin, its proximal element crossing the base of SC^2 and R^1 and cutting the

projecting hinder corner of the cell, reaching inner margin about the middle; distal strigulation even weaker than on forewings.

Underside with the same markings, but fainter.

Old Calabar (S. D. Crompton), type; Gold Coast: between coast and Knmasi (C. H. McDowall), Bibianaha, 70 miles N.W. of Dimkwa, 700 ft., November 17, 1910 (H. G. F. Spurrell); all in coll. Brit. Mus.

ADDENDA

The following should have been placed under the *Oenochrominae*:

142. *Conolophia melanothrix* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 56-62 mm. Face black. Palpus with first joint whitish ochreous, the rest black. Vertex and front of thorax above brown, rest of body paler.

Forewing with apex minutely produced, termen more oblique than in the allies; whitish ochreous or whitish brown, irrorated with blackish grey; costal margin somewhat darkened; antemedian line almost entirely obsolete, a distinct dark dot sometimes remaining on SM^2 ; cell-dot small, sometimes obsolete; postmedian line blackish, shaded at edges with ferruginous, from costa close to apex, oblique to hindmargin little beyond middle, at costa somewhat thickened, accompanied by slight, dark apical shading; a row of terminal dark dots; distal part of fringe darkened from apex about to M^2 .—*Hindwing* with termen bent at R^3 ; the ♂ sexual tuft on inner margin well developed, black; coloration as on forewing, only the costal area whiter; postmedian line continued as antemedian, but obsolete anteriorly to SC^2 ; a row of ill-defined blackish-grey spots sometimes developed in distal area, parallel with termen; terminal dots as on forewing; fringe all light.

Underside similar, the line without ferruginous shade, costal area of hindwing not pale, the costal margin itself, on the contrary, rather heavily dark-spotted.

Uganda: S.E. Budda, Tero Forest, 3800 ft., September 29-30, 1911 (S. A. Neave), type and two others in coll. Brit. Mus. Congo Free State: 2-18 days from Fort Beni, May 6-22, 1899 (Dr. Ansorge), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ in coll. Rothschild. British East Africa: S. Kakumega Forest, Yala River, 4800-5300 ft., May 25-26, 1911 (S. A. Neave), 2 ♀♀ in coll. Brit. Mus.

Very distinct in its large size, elongate forewing, bent hindwing, black sexual cone, incomplete line of hindwing, etc. As in all the genus, a frequent aberration occurs (six out of the eleven known examples), with a large black outer spot between M^2 and SM^2 of the forewing.

To No. 112:

Belongs to Section II. of *Callioritis* (Hampson, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* iii. 417), but SC^3 of the forewing has migrated, being stalked with SC^2 instead of with SC^1 .